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THE
EXCELLENT PROPERTIES
OF
S A L T E D B R A N D Y
AS A MOST EFFICACIOUS
MEDICINE AND SEDATIVE
FOR

INTERNAL AS WELL AS EXTERNAL DISEASES, INFLAMMATION,
AND LOCAL INJURIES,

SET FORTH IN THE DETAIL OF VARIOUS CASES IN WHICH ITS SANATIVE AND SEDATIVE
VIRTUES HAVE BEEN EXPERIENCED, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN REASONS FOR THE
PROBABILITY OF ITS EFFECTING THE CURE OF SEVERAL DISEASES, IN WHICH IT
HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESCRIBED, AND AMPLE DIRECTIONS AS TO THE MODE OF
PREPARING AND USING THIS SURPRISING REMEDY: BEING AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL
WORK ON THE SUBJECT;

BY THE REV. SAMUEL FENTON, M.A.

SECOND EDITION.

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μαρδὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἴπε.

“Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.”

————— “experto credite.”

The Preface of a Work is frequently deemed of little importance. In the present instance the Preface to the Second, and especially that to the First Edition, will be found unusually interesting.

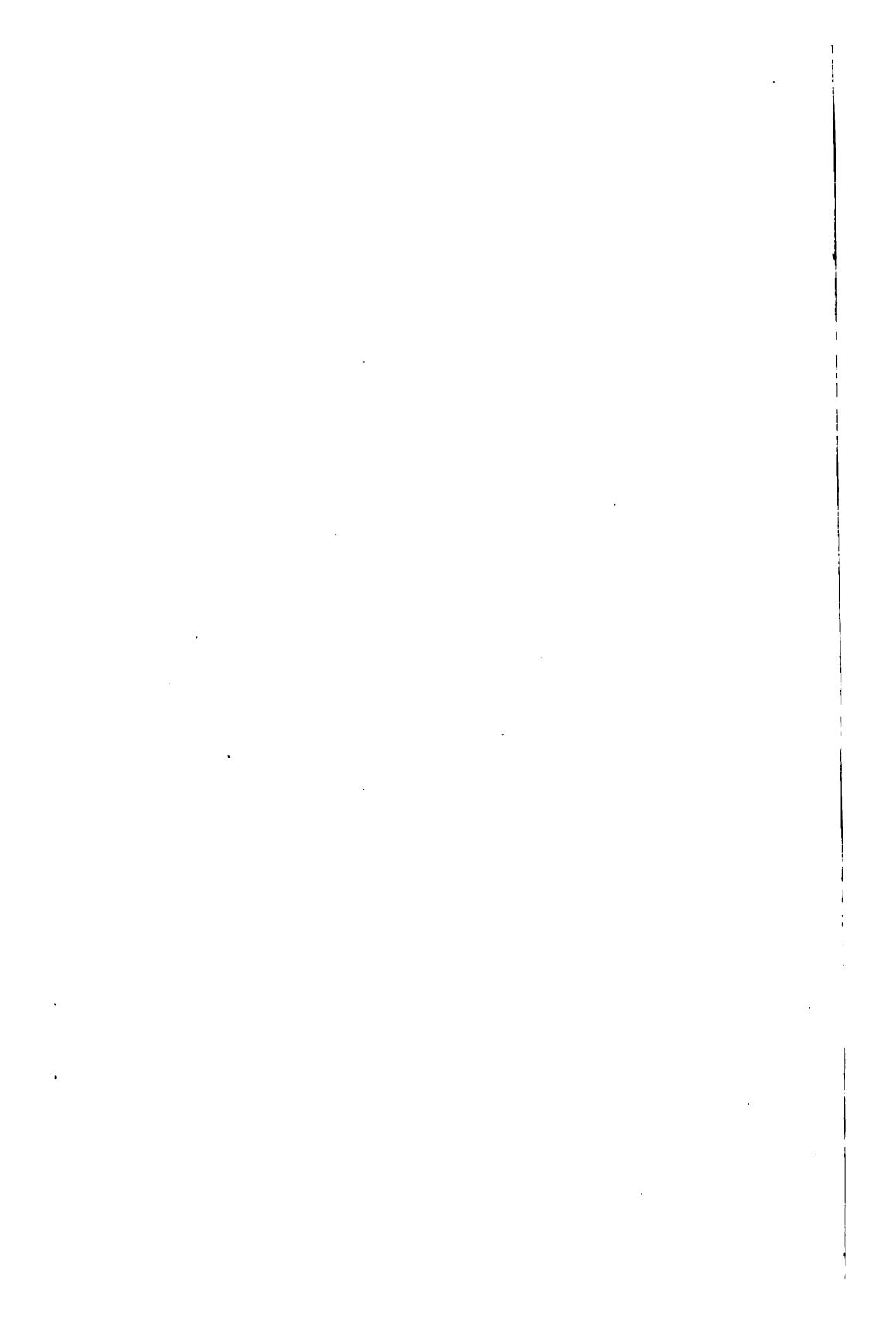
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CONTENTS.

	<small>PAGE</small>
Preface to Second Edition ...	3
Preface to First Edition ...	5
Mr. Lee's extraordinary Letter ...	9
An attempt to account for the universality of the effect of Salted Brandy as a remedy ...	15
The Efficacy of Salted Brandy in cases of—	
Inflammation ...	20
Open Sores ...	21
Bruises ...	22
Sprains ...	22
Indurated Joints and Tumours ...	23
Nævi, vulgarly called Wens ...	24
Paralysis ...	26
Rheumatism ...	26
Erysipelas ...	28
Gout ...	29
Jaundice ...	29
Indigestion ...	31
Heartburn ...	32
Spasms...	32
Palpitation of the Heart ...	33
Nervousness ...	33
Nettle Rash ...	33
Fits, Hysteric or Epileptic ...	34
Dysentery ...	34
Asthma ...	34
Cholera Morbus ...	35
Cancer ...	35
Chilblains ...	36
Ring-worm ...	37
Atrophy, or Wasting away of the Body ...	37
Tooth-ache ...	38
Sore-throat ...	39
Scalds and Burns ...	39
Ulcers ...	40
Piles ...	42
Pleurisy ...	42
Pulmonary Consumption ...	43
Liver Complaint ...	43
Painful affection in the left Loin ...	45
Diabetes ...	45
Colds ...	46
Coughs...	46
Sickness at Stomach...	47
Scrofula ...	48
Congestion of the Brain ...	49
Bronchitis ...	49
Fistula in ano ...	49
Diphtheria ...	50
Directions for Making the Preparation ...	55
Directions for Making and Using Salted Brandy ...	56
Directions how to Use it ...	57
Directions for the Preservation of Health and the attainment of a	
Clean Skin ...	60
Cleanliness ...	60
Eating ...	64
Drink ...	64
Sleep ...	65
Efficacy of Salted Brandy for the cure of Disorders affecting Brutes...	68
Appendix ...	72



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE First Edition of my Treatise on Salted Brandy appeared in the year 1841. Since that period, and about two years previously, (when all the remedies, to which I had recourse for the restoration of my health, were unsuccessful, and I consequently despaired of life,) I have had great reason to thank God, who, in His gracious providence, brought me into acquaintance with the medicine in question ; as it proved the means of not only restoring my own health, but of producing such extraordinarily beneficial effects in other invalids, to whom it was my privilege to recommend, and my happiness to persuade its adoption.

For the last twenty-three years, I have been making experiments with this medicine ; and such have been the numerous and happy results, upon which I reflect with so much satisfaction and thankfulness, that so far from my estimation of it having suffered the least abatement, my long experience of its wonderful efficacy has greatly exalted and confirmed my opinion of its power. The more I think of the marvellous effects which so simple a medicine, as is Salted Brandy, has produced in so great a variety of instances, the more am I convinced that there is hardly any malady (not positively pronounced beyond the reach of remedy) for the cure of which it may not be confidently applied ; and it has this signal advantage that, whereas other medicines, through the ignorance and inexperience of those who have taken them, without consulting a medical man, have been frequently attended with prejudicial, and, in some cases, with fatal consequences, be the person taking Salted Brandy ever so ignorant or inexperienced, no injurious, if no beneficial, effects will be found to result from it : and here I challenge the whole medical world to produce one and the same remedy for both internal and external use and application, which is so generally efficacious, and yet, at the same time, so perfectly harmless, as is Salted Brandy ; so that, should it do no good, it will be productive of no injury. By way of illustration, I cannot refrain from introducing an anecdote which I heard some years ago.

A young Scotchman had become, as the saying is, very wild, and to such excess did he pursue a course of dissipation, that he ran away from home, and went to the Continent; and after various wanderings, he came to Paris; where, being destitute and consequently anxious for any kind of employment, he was glad to be engaged to stand in the porch of a Popish chapel, to sprinkle with holy water every person entering the chapel; which, very soon after he had commenced his function, became crowded to suffocation; and the cause of this was his using certain words with each aspersion; which, not being understood, were considered cabalistic, and as adding efficacy to the sprinkling. This practice led to his discovery; for a friend of his family happening to be in Paris, and accidentally hearing of the crowds of people who resorted to this chapel, and their inducement for so doing, was prompted by mere curiosity to go to it; and, as he was entering, he received a most copious aspersion of holy water, the act being accompanied in broad Scotch provinciality, "If it do you no gude, it will do you no harum!" These words are equally applicable to Salted Brandy, which, though it cannot (as the Papists superstitiously maintain that holy water will) keep away evil spirits, will be found of essential service in the cure of evil diseases! Another circumstance which I ought to mention is, that Salted Brandy will not be found to interfere prejudicially with any other medicine, which may be deemed necessary to be simultaneously taken with it.

I feel perfectly satisfied that, as Salted Brandy is so powerful a sedative, purifier of the blood, and an antiputrescent, it would prove efficacious in all kinds of fever, and in Small-pox; (for what are these diseases, with many others which I could mention, but incipient putrescents, or blood poisons? and, consequently, to be counteracted by antiseptics, among which Salted Brandy holds, perhaps, the very first place,) and that ultimately it will be patronized by medical men.

Upon the cases, which I have stated in confirmation of the efficacious action of Salted Brandy, the most perfect reliance may be placed; as I have used the most scrutinizing investigation and the greatest caution respecting them.

SAMUEL FENTON.

SANDOWN PARK, WAVERTREE,
LIVERPOOL, *January*, 1865.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THOUGH a very general interest has been excited by the several statements which have appeared respecting the sanative properties of Brandy and Salt, or, more properly speaking, of Salted Brandy, (and it is an undeniable fact that the beneficial effects of the medicine therein recommended have been numerous and extraordinary,) there are, nevertheless, thousands who are so far from being favourably, that they are prejudicially, affected by these statements; owing, probably, to the too enthusiastic and unguarded manner in which they have been drawn up. Several examples of this injudicious mode of proceeding might be adduced; but I shall content myself with bringing forward the instance of one gentleman who has written on this subject, recommending this medicine for the cure of *insanity*, and exhorting all Missionaries to be provided with it, conceiving that it would considerably aid the Gospel in making converts to Christianity from among the Heathen; as the wonderful effects of this medicine, provided the knowledge of its composition were kept secret, might be considered as a kind of miracle! I think it would be advisable to serve him as Phalaris did Perillus, the founder of the celebrated Brazen Bull, namely, to bring him under the operation of his favourite remedy by embroiling his head with Salted Brandy, until the fever of his enthusiasm should be abated: but, whatever power it might possess for the cure of *his* or of others' insanity, it is evident that it is unable to remove spiritual ignorance; otherwise this gentleman, who speaks of the benefit he has received from taking this remedy, would have known that the Gospel needs not any artificial aid or juggling in order to its being made "the Power of God unto salvation," but that its Divine Author would be likely to withhold His blessing, whenever such unhallowed means might be adopted with a view to insuring its success. The authors of these overcharged statements, who, by their unwise conduct, have injured the cause which they desired to promote, may perhaps be regarded as infected with some such humour as influenced the practice of Dr. Sangrado, who, having, to his

own satisfaction, established the position that *bleeding* was the sovereign remedy, would think, talk, and hear of no other for the disorders either of the body or of the mind, and would resort to *bleeding* his patient although in the very article of death; and hence the statements in question (though *I* consider them substantially to be true) may have been treated as the ravings of some empiric, or as the commendations of an over-fond parent concerning a favourite child. As, however, *I* could lay no claim to the paternity of this medicinal child, had in my own case experienced such signal benefit from the use of this remedy, and knew the happy effects it had produced in so many to whom it was my pleasure and privilege to recommend it, I conceived that if I should publish anything on the subject, it might perhaps be the means of influencing those, still entertaining unfavourable opinions of this medicine, to lay aside their prejudices, seeing that, from my relation to it, my station in society, and the experience I had had of its efficacy in myself and others, what I might say respecting it would be regarded as more calm and dispassionate. Struck with this idea, and desirous of communicating to others what, under Providence, had proved so serviceable to myself, I thought that, if I should refrain from an attempt, however humble, to render this singular remedy more extensively adopted, I should be deficient in the principle and feeling not only of a Philanthropist, but also of a Christian. I maintain the principle that the interest of the community is the interest of each individual composing it, and that if this principle were better understood, felt, and practised, the amount of selfishness would daily decrease, and men would, in that golden, peculiarly happy, and elegant line of Goldsmith,

————— “learn the luxury of doing good!”

One instance, produced by Xenophon, in testimony of the friendly disposition of Cyrus the son of Darius and Parysatis, was the circumstance of his sending his friends portions of such viands as had particularly pleased his taste, accompanied by the observation, that, as he had been pleased with, he wished his friends also to taste them. Now, though I can neither pass any eulogium on the *taste* of Brandy *settled* with Salt, as a Yorkshireman would say, nor declare that I have been pleased with, yet I am desirous that my invalid neighbours should taste it; being confident of its possessing sanative virtues, and that the acknowledgment of their existence will be the consequence of their making an experiment of this remedy.

"The human mind being fond of novelty," in medicine, as in almost everything else, medical men have done well in cautioning the public against what are popularly called *Quack* medicines; because medical compositions are and have been made by ignorant and designing men, which have often done incalculable injury to the human frame and constitution; but I am of opinion that this necessary caution ought not to form a general rule without an exception. It ought not, I think, to be issued against a remedy, the composition of which is very simple and perfectly well known, and its adoption, if not attended by any efficacious results, will yet be accompanied by no deleterious consequences. This remark applies to the preparation of Salted Brandy, and should be allowed the benefit of it, even if it were a *Quack* medicine; but I have been informed that it is no such thing, but is the invention of a French Physician,* among whose papers the prescription is said to have been found, together with the history of the various cases in which it had been successfully administered. A Mr. Lee, however, a gentleman of large and independent fortune, who says that he has been solely actuated by the most philanthropic, patriotic, and disinterested motives in recommending this medicine to the public, (after he had acquired confidence in its virtues by a long course of experience,) through the medium of several addresses, which he has lately collected and sent forth to the world in a two shilling pamphlet—Mr Lee, I say, appears to contend for the honour of the invention; for though he asserts himself to be only the "discoverer," but not the inventor, of this remedy, yet he feels aggrieved (notwithstanding I have never disputed the claim he lays to its discovery) by my having said that I had heard that it was the invention of a French Physician. This circumstance induced me to say, that he appears to contend for the honour of the invention. In the ordinary acceptation of the terms *Invention* and *Discovery*, they are by no means synonymous, but widely differ in signification; for, to *discover* is to find something which previously existed, in some certain form, condition, or operation; whereas, to *invent* is to exhibit things in a combination in which they had not before appeared. In exemplification of this reasoning, it may be truly said, that to invent and discover

* Whether the above statement be or be not correct, yet the remedy appears to me to bear the character of a French Medical man's invention; because the Hygeian system seems to be more exclusively prevalent in the treatment of disease by gentlemen of the faculty in France than in the practice of medical men in this country; that practice being, first to make a breach, and then to repair it, or first to pull down, and then to build up.

falsehood are two very different actions. Our circumnavigators, Cooke and Anson, did not *invent the islands* which they *discovered*; nor did the celebrated Harvey *invent the process of the circulation of the blood* which he was so fortunate as to *discover*; and lastly, a person who discovers anything long forgotten, and so become obsolete, and revives its recollection and use, cannot be said to have invented that thing. This distinction between the words *invent* and *discover* is, I believe, quite familiar to Mr. Lee, and if I mistake not, he rigidly observes it, using the terms *discover*, *discoverer*, and *discovery*, but studiously avoiding the words *invent*, *inventor*, and *invention*, when speaking of himself in connexion with Salted Brandy. From this manifest caution observed by Mr. Lee, I think that he may probably have been the discoverer, or rather the reviver of a remedy which had become obsolete; and I am so far from feeling disposed to deprive him of the claim to such a discovery, that I consider the community much indebted to him for the pains he has taken and the expense which he says he has incurred in order to make this remedy extensively known; but, if he means to assert that he was the first individual who thought of combining Brandy and Salt as a sedative of inflammation and a medicine of disease, he must allow me to withhold my assent to such an assertion, and to express my apprehension that he labours under an erroneous idea, seeing that Salted Brandy has, for upwards of thirty years past,* been known as an application, externally at least, to allay inflammation, reduce tumours, and heal open sores; but,

* Some time since, I met with a very respectable individual who had used this remedy twenty years ago; and subsequently a friend writes to me thus: "Brandy and Salt have been known as a cure for bruises, &c, for many years; we have used it seven or eight, and my son" (a Captain in the Army) "always used it in his Regiment, where it was well known and had been used by the Surgeon many years previous." In addition to this, I was told by another gentleman that he had frequently seen the backs of sailors, who had been flogged, embrocated with Salted Brandy; and a brother Clergyman, a native of West India, told me that Salted spirits had been long known and used in his native Island, and several other gentlemen from that part of the world have assured me of the correctness of his assertion; and, very lately, a friend of mine said that he had recently met with an old distinguished naval officer, who told him that he had known Salted Brandy used in the Navy ever since he entered it. Putting, then, together all the evidence I have been able to collect respecting the origin of Salted Brandy, the impression made by it on my mind is, that, whoever may have been the inventor, or, if that word be more pleasing to certain ears, the discoverer of this preparation, Mr. Lee, can lay no just pretensions to such a character, having done no more than stumble upon and publish to the world a remedy many years previously known; of which, however, he has fondly looked on himself as the author, merely, I presume, because he was not aware of the facts I have above stated. I would further observe, that

whether it was used internally as a medicine, I am not at present prepared to say. If, however, after all this, he will unequivocally assert that he *invented* the remedy under review, he must be in a condition to account for his having allowed so valuable an invention to lie so long dormant and unpublished to the world, and to furnish the

the circumstance of this remedy having been reported to be the invention of a Frenchman does not at all impugn the validity of Mr. Lee's statement (seen by me only within the last four or five days) as to the occasion which first made him acquainted with Brandy and Salt as a sedative of inflammation; because, as I have before remarked, one man may hit upon what another long before invented; and this is precisely the case with Mr. Lee; who will only expose himself to universal ridicule, if, after what I have said in order to undeceive him and the public, he should still persist in claiming for himself the merit of the invention or discovery of Salted Brandy as a sedative and medicine.

The way in which he was led to a knowledge of this remedy is thus related by his herald and coadjutor:—"Mr. Lee's estate (in France) was infested with various kinds of noxious insects and reptiles, especially musquitos, by which he was so much annoyed and stung as to cause him to be under apprehensions that he would have to resign his purchase and return to England. He at length had recourse to pure French Brandy, with which he washed the parts stung, in hopes that it would allay the distressing pain, his face and eyes having become much inflamed. He tried this application twice, and was worse than before; but the third day he accidentally—or, more correctly speaking, providentially—cast his eyes upon the salt as it stood on the table, and, dipping his finger, moist with the liquor, into it, he found, on rubbing the parts bitten, almost instant relief; and after persevering for a short time he had the satisfaction of finding that the musquitos would not come near any part of the body that had become saturated with the mixture." Subsequently to my having written and extracted the above, I met with the following most extraordinary letter bearing Mr. Lee's name, and appearing in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, of the 6th of March, 1841:—

To the Editor of the Leeds Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper I have lately had several pleasing notices of the efficacy of Brandy and Salt, as a remedy. It is truly a great blessing to society that the knowledge of it has had so great an extension, and that it has lost none of its valuable properties. To those who have taken the trouble of sending, and to you who have inserted them, I beg to offer my sincere thanks, not so much for the pleasure it has given me, though that is very great, as from the certainty that this is the true method of causing its almost universal application. However, there is one description of complaint which has not been mentioned, and to which I feel most desirous it should be applied,—I mean insanity,—which I believe it would be of the greatest use in curing; but in this complaint very few have the courage to make it known that they have been so afflicted. There is too much of egotism in this idea, and I hope this will cause people to use it for this complaint, and, if cured, not to be afraid of publishing the truth.

I wish also to thank Mr. Bronte, of Haworth, for his beautiful letter, inserted in the *Intelligencer* of the 30th of January. Though he has said so much in favour of the remedy, yet he has not said more than it merits; it is not yet doing one

particular history of the circumstances which led him to think of combining Brandy and Salt as a medicine and sedative. I have a right to expect this, and if Mr Lee will undertake satisfactorily to prove that he is the inventor or originator of this remedy, and shall be considered as having succeeded in the attempt, I pledge myself to offer him a

hundredth part of the good it is capable of doing; but there is one thing which I beg leave to notice in his letter. He says, "whether Mr. Lee is the inventor or restorer of the medicine." I am neither one nor the other, but I am the discoverer of it, which was entirely accidental, for which I am indebted to a kind Providence, arising out of the situation in which it had placed me; and to you I beg to say, that through your kind help, by inserting my letters and addresses, you have enabled me to make it generally known;—you encouraged me to proceed when I was the victim of ridicule, which would have silenced many men. Whilst I am upon this subject, I will notice a pamphlet published at Liverpool, by Lace and Addison, and at Manchester by Love and Barton, containing one of my addresses, which was bad enough, as they were making a profit from that to which they had not the least right.—A paper, written, it is said, by a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, wherein he gives it as a fact, that I got my knowledge from the papers of a "French Physician, among whose papers the prescription was found, together with a history of the various cases to which it had been successfully applied." Now I say this is *utterly false*, as I never found any papers of either French or English physicians, nor have I had any help from any of them, but great discouragement from some, and I hereby call upon him, if he is an honest man, as every clergyman of that glorious Church ought to be, to make that reparation which he ought to make, and which his title and rank entitle me to expect. See at the end of the work two letters, one from Mr. Lee and one from the Author of the Preface, to the Editor of the *Liverpool Standard*.

But, dear Sir, the above are not the chief causes why I address you. No; it is for the little innocent children, and more particularly for those in their first year, that I take the liberty of troubling you. At that tender age they are subject to a great number of complaints which often prove fatal. Now the rubbing of the crown of their head with Brandy and Salt generally cures them at once; and, if they are well, it tends to keep them so. Children of two days old may be rubbed with the utmost safety; it assists them to develope their faculties, and, if there is anything a little deranged in their heads, it rectifies it, as well as every other complaint to which they are subject. These cures will almost always be effected at an expense not exceeding twopence each, even in England, where French Brandy is so dear. In France, I have cured many at an expense of not more than a farthing each, once rubbing being generally sufficient; when it requires to be done several times the expense is more, but this occurs very seldom. I can suggest a method by which a great extension might be given to the manner of cure, and I hope I shall not offend by beseeching the clergymen of the Church of England to take the lead, it being both their duty, and I believe, their inclination to visit the poor and those, who have no helper, in their abodes of misery and destitution. Let each carry a small bottle of the remedy in his pocket, containing the value of sixpence of Brandy and Salt, this being sufficient to cure three or four children; if he uses the whole of it each day he may effect three cures, but he is sure to effect at least one. I have no doubt that he will have more heartfelt pleasure from this than he

public apology, and to acknowlege that either I had been completely misinformed, or that I must have entirely mistaken the information which I received.

Some medical gentlemen have, but, with all due deference, I think without proper consideration, cautioned their patients against the pre-

can or ever had from any other source. The good effects are very often visible in five minutes after the rubbing. If this method should get into general use, and it can easily be done, I should like a comparison to be made of the number of children who have died in their first year for three years, with that of three years after it has been generally used in this manner. The rising generation will be far more healthy, robust, and *handsome* than those who have preceded them, and I hope more able to endure greater privations, not, I hope, for war, but for colonization. Any one having a wish to do this great good, have only to ask the mothers if they will permit it to be applied to their children; with their permission he pours a little upon the top of the head, whilst the mother rubs it with her hand, taking care it does not run down into the eyes of the infant; this gives pain, though it is of great use to the sight. I have only mentioned children in their first year, but it is equally applicable to all under seven years of age.

Your insertion of the above will oblige, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LEE.

Chateau de la Ferte Imbault, Feb. 6, 1841.

This letter, especially its concluding paragraph, completely establishes my previous remarks on the very injudicious manner, adopted by some, of recommending this remedy, and strikingly shows the necessity of a temperate and argumentative work on the subject; such as, I trust, the present may be considered.

As Mr. Lee has thought proper to charge Messrs. Lace and Addison, (who were the first parties in England to introduce this medicine to the public in the form of a Pamphlet,) Love and Barton, together with the author of a preface prefixed to one of Mr. Lee's addresses, which they published as above noticed, with having made profit by another man's property, I feel called upon, in justice to them and myself, to state, that they were actuated by the best of motives in what they did, and that I neither asked for nor received, nor thought of asking or receiving, in the first instance, a single farthing for that Preface, without which the public would never have given heed to his extravagances on Brandy and Salt. He expressly made that Address a present to the Public, and he cannot deny that this is the truth; as such then, the above parties printed it in the form of a pamphlet, at the lowest possible price, which was barely sufficient to cover the cost of the labour and paper. He surely could not expect them to afford these *gratis*. At this period he had not appropriated this Address to himself; it was only after they had given the hint, and led the way, by their publication, that he made the Address in question, property, and bethought him of publishing it together with similar rhapsodies.

As to the reparation he expects from me, (see the letters at the end of the work, as already noticed,) I have made him all the amends to which he was entitled, in a letter I wrote in reply to one which he addressed to the Editors of the *Liverpool Standard*, his bearing date the 26th and mine the 30th of June, 1840, to which he never ventured to reply. In his former letter, he

paration in question, on the ground of its liability to produce inflammation; but it appears to me most surprising that it should be productive of *internal* inflammation, seeing that, when applied as an *embrocation*, it acts as a most powerful and speedy sedative; and that such it proves in cases of internal as well as external inflammation, is evident from its wonderful efficacy as a gargle for a sore throat. These gentlemen hesitate not to prescribe Brandy and Water sweetened with Sugar, as a tonic, to very weak and delicate patients; why, then, should they consider diluted Brandy impregnated with Salt so dangerous? for the substitution of the Salt instead of the Sugar forms the only difference between Salted Brandy and what I have said they are in the frequent habit of prescribing. If this preparation has an inflammatory tendency, let them prove that it has this effect; but I believe they would not enter the lists with me in this contest. The diluted Brandy and Salt, however, has, over the diluted Brandy and Sugar, not only a medicinal but a moral advantage; because a too great fondness may be engendered for the latter, whereas there need be no apprehension whatever that such a habit for the former will ever be contracted, notwithstanding the old proverb that habit is second nature, and the force of acquired tastes.

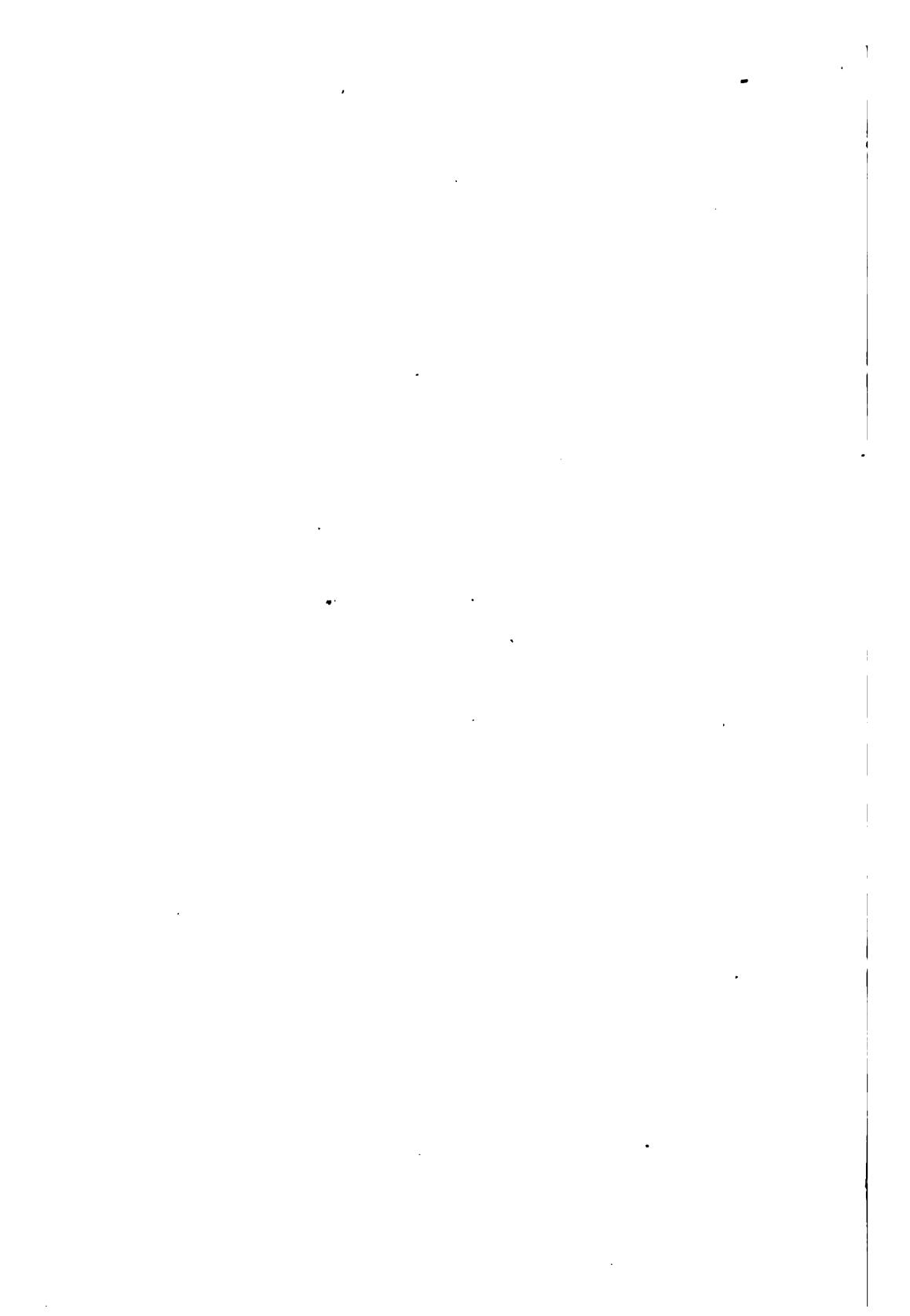
Many entertain a prejudice against the use of Brandy as a Medicine, and so do I; but Brandy is a very different thing, taken by itself, from what it is when impregnated with Salt. As I never take ardent spirits, except medicinally, and my general beverage is water, what I am about to state may be considered worthy the greater attention. I have taken, by way of experiment, about two table spoonfuls of Brandy, in as much hot water, and the consequence has been a most unpleasant burning sensation in my stomach and flush in my face; whereas, no such result followed the prescribed dose of the medicine in question; nor did I feel, writes as if he was the inventor of the remedy; for he expressly declares, that "no one had anything to do with it but himself;" whereas, in the present one, he positively denies himself to be either the inventor or reviver of it, and asserts himself only the "discoverer." If, then, he be only the "discoverer," why should he take umbrage at my having said that I had heard that a French physician was the inventor? Let him shew that I am in error, or admit that the above letter has more brandy in it than salt!

With reference to the preceding letter I cannot refrain, ere I close this note, from expressing my regret that, on the supposition of the truth of Mr. Lee's assertions respecting the power of Salted Brandy, to produce the effects therein specified by him, this remedy was not known and applied when he was only two days old; but as he is now considerably past his "seventh year," it would, perhaps, be useless to recommend its application in his case!

after the lapse of a minute from taking it, as if I had received ardent spirits into my stomach ; whence I conclude that the Salt has such an effect on the Brandy as to remove the usually deleterious property of the ardent spirit, or that it obviates its injurious action.

I shall close these prefatory remarks by recommending to those who may be induced to take this excellent remedy, perseverance in its use, and the total discontinuance of that mode of living which has a tendency to foster the malady for the removal of which they have resorted to this preparation ; and that as God is as well the preserver and restorer of our health as He is the author of our being, and generally effects His purposes by the intervention of ordinary means, no one should use this or any other medicine either superstitiously on the one hand or irreligiously on the other, but in dependence on the Deity for His blessing, and in entire resignation to His will as to the result.

LIVERPOOL, 28th January, 1841.



SALTED BRANDY.

I HAVE long thought that a great many of the disorders which affect the human body, and ultimately lay its fair and wonderful fabric a ruin in its native dust, have arisen from accidental causes and reached the awful crisis of their career, owing to the circumstance of no means having been adopted in order to arrest their progress. How many maladies (which, emanating from the above probable origin, have at last proved fatal,) have in their beginning resembled that little cloud seen by the servant of Elijah, which, in a short time from its discovery, overspread the serene face of the firmament with the frowns of a gloomy and angry tempest ! We ought to endeavour to shun everything and occasion likely to injure our bodies externally, or to bring them under the influence of disease ; but (as we are, through our fallen nature, weak, frail, and short-sighted creatures, and disorders are entailed upon us as so many satellites of that death which original disobedience introduced and subsequent transgression has helped to manifest and perpetuate, and we are occasionally so circumstanced as to render the coolest caution and the most vigilant circumspection of no avail) especial regard should be paid in reference to any remedy which is thought of, brought before, and recommended to the adoption of mankind, not only to the cure, but also to the prevention of the progress of the injury or disorder ; for prevention is a work much more easily accomplished than cure. This should be the principal object sought to be attained ; but if, through the neglect of the patient, or through some other circumstance, the opportunity of prevention shall have been allowed to escape, the next thing of greatest importance should be an attempt to cure the malady ; and if that should be found impracticable, then the endeavour, which Christian sympathy and benevolence can best exert, will be to alleviate the poor sufferer's pains, until the infinitely wise and merciful Creator,

who does not willingly afflict the children of men, shall be pleased to bring them to a termination. In connexion with the attainment of the above desirable objects, a more happy and efficacious remedy than Salted Brandy was never, in my opinion, introduced into the world ; an assertion which will, I trust, be made so abundantly manifest by the detail of the following pages, that it will carry home conviction to every unprejudiced mind ; because, at whatever period (provided it be not one which has placed the case beyond the reach of remedy) it may be applied, a beneficial result will be experienced in, I will venture to say, a great majority of instances. If this remedy be applied on the first symptoms or occurrence of disease or external injury,* it will nip the mischief in the very bud, and so arrest its farther progress ; or, in case the evil has been suffered to spread its ravages, it will repel and subdue it, and ultimately remove its injurious effects.

So many medicines have been palmed upon the world, laying claim to a panacæan character, that the remedy here recommended (and appearing to me to come nearer to an universal medicine than any other hitherto asserting that pretension) has to contend with long-established prejudices, and the opinion of, perhaps, the whole body of the faculty, with very few exceptions. But medical men are not the only parties opposed to it ; there are others prejudiced against it, on different grounds from those which probably deter the sons of *Æsculapius* from giving it countenance. These say that they have no faith in it because of its being said to be a remedy for every disorder or complaint, and, therefore, they will not use it : but this hasty judgment and unreasonable determination must surely proceed from ignorance in some, and from want of due reflection in others. Though I do not consider myself competent to give an authoritative opinion, yet I feel that the circumstance of my having taken considerable pains in order to ascertain to what could be attributed the efficacy of this preparation in almost every instance of its having been tried, (for such is the fact,) has afforded

* I mean only such external injury which does not absolutely require the interference of the Practitioner ; and when I mention the power of this remedy in reducing tumours, I intend only such as have no matter or pus formed in them ; but, though in such cases I do not think a cure could be effected without the use of the lancet, the application of the sedative in question will be found of great service in allaying the inflammation previous to the surgical operation being performed, and afterwards in assisting to heal the abscess.

me so much knowledge and confidence as to induce me to venture to express my sentiments on the subject. I have long since been impressed with the idea that, as all diseases necessarily proceed from some cause, some general principles might be laid down, and in a great measure reduced to a system, respecting their origin ; which, if effected, would throw much light on the method of their treatment and cure. Now, I conceive that all human diseases may be chiefly ascribed to the following causes, namely, *the Weak State of the Stomach or of the Digestive Organs, and an impure or corrupt State of the Blood and Bile, attended, more or less, with Inflammation*, as a natural consequence. The weakness of the digestive powers appears to me to be the cause (except in the case of some poisonous or infectious matter being taken up into the circulation by the mouth or by inoculation) of an impure state of the blood ; which, once vitiated, acts injuriously on the stomach, as well as on the whole fabric of our mortal part. If the above position be correct, and can be supported by proofs derived from pathological reasoning, what meridian light it would throw on the method of treating and curing all diseases, and to what lucid order and simplicity would it reduce the medical art ; because nothing more is required, on the above principle, than a medicine which will stimulate and strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, correct the bile, and allay inflammation ; and I believe, from the experiments which have been made, that the preparation of Brandy and Salt will produce the above desirable effects. It is well known that the blood contains a considerable quantity of Salt,* which is a great antiseptic. May not, therefore, the tendency of Salted Brandy to purify the

* An attempt to assign a reason for the sea being salt, and not fresh, water, might, perhaps, be a matter of no inconsiderable interest; for it cannot be argued that it has been made to consist of salt water in order to prevent its becoming fetid, seeing the great lakes of North America, (compared with which the British and Irish Channels are mere ponds,) consist of *fresh* water, which in them is always sweet: I am of opinion, therefore, that the great and infinitely wise Creator made the ocean salt, and not fresh, for a specific purpose. True philosophical observation, and the progress of rational science, which is never arrogant, but always modest and unassuming, daily tend to confirm an idea I have for some years entertained, that God has made all the creatures, with which we are acquainted, on precisely the same scheme, however numerous their gradations and infinite their variety; in other words, that the same system, one principal part of which is circulation, pervades all the creatures, animate, inanimate, or vegetable. The globe on which we dwell will be found to be, considered according to the

blood, which from a deficiency of Salt, may probably become corrupt, be accounted for, as well as its efficacy in arresting the progress of mortification ? Purgation, by means of drastic and other drugs, and an endeavour to excite to activity languid or torpid organs, by the exhibition of Mercury, is, I imagine, the general practice for the expulsion and cure of disease, followed by the administration of stimulants and tonics ; but this mode of treatment, though good for trade, seems calculated to inflict a greater amount of injury than it confers of benefit ; for the former part of it must weaken the stomach more than the latter can strengthen it : whereas, the remedy under consideration does not at all debilitate, but, on the contrary, it strengthens the stomach, at the same time that it purifies the blood, corrects the acrid state of the bile, allays the inflammation, and exhilarates the animal spirits. Another very great advantage connected with this medicine is, that it renders the body of the patient, while under its influence, less susceptible of cold than it is when in perfect health, and that its use does not interfere with the administration of aperients, should they be required. I forgot to remark that it acts as a powerful diaphoretic, and I am, therefore, inclined to think that it might be beneficially prescribed in the gout. Indeed, I am firmly persuaded that there is scarcely any disease or complaint which this medicine, if fairly tried, will not reach and remove, (provided a cure be practicable,) or at least greatly alleviate ; but if the system should be so deranged, and the organs so debilitated as to be incapable of discharging their ordinary functions, and to indicate that the machine is worn out, then neither this nor any other remedy can be applied with any reasonable expectation of its proving efficacious.

above idea, analogous, in its organization and functions, to those developed in the animal part of man, who is the top-stone in the building of this nether world, and (had he continued in that image in which he was made) the noblest and best of all terrestrial creatures.

The earth, consisting of hard and soft substances, covered with a skin of sward, adorned with down of emerald hue, and waving locks of trees, containing the ocean, whose waters, diffused and filtered through the fountains, return to it by the rivers, bears a remarkable resemblance to the internal composition and external ornament of, and to the process of the circulation in, the human body ; and that the blood which is diffused through the body of man is salt, for perhaps precisely the same reason that the sea is salt, which pervades the body of the earth in the manner above noticed. Solomon says—" All the rivers run into the sea ;—unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."—Eccles. i. 7. I am, however, aware of the theory of the supply of springs and rivers.

The *internal* effect of neither this nor of any other medicine can be permanent, in cases wherein, from the advance of old age, the constitution is beginning to give way, and to warn us that "here we have no continuing city;" but can only be expected to be temporarily beneficial.

Such has been the salutary effect of this medicine, in a great number and variety of cases which have come under my own immediate knowledge, and have been communicated to me by friends and other respectable individuals of undoubted veracity, that, though I have no misgiving as to the general correctness of the statements of some who have written on this subject, yet as these gentlemen have allowed their enthusiastic feelings to enter too strongly into their writings, and by the high prices of their pamphlets (except in their abridged forms) have placed the information, they have furnished concerning this remedy and its use, beyond the reach of the poor in general, I have considered myself as imperatively called upon to publish the result of my experience of the efficacy of this medicine in myself and others, certain reasons which other writers on this subject have omitted to assign in order to account for the universality of its effects, and the observations I have to offer as to the probability of its proving beneficial in cases wherein I have not yet had an opportunity of testing its virtues.

In the further prosecution of my design, I shall first detail the cases in which I have known and have been credibly informed that this remedy was successfully applied; I shall then proceed to offer a few observations on the probability of its use being attended with beneficial results in certain cases which I shall specify, but in which I have had no opportunity of prescribing it; and, lastly, I shall furnish particular directions as to the method of preparing and applying it; and I shall also make such additional remarks, connected with the subject, as may be suggested and appear to be required.

Inflammation, whether local or entirely pervading the human frame, and always accompanied with a sensation of pain,* seems

* I consider that where pain is felt there must exist inflammation. If any medical man should pronounce this an untenable position, he must be prepared to show what is the cause of pain, and to prove that there are any cases of the existence of pain with which inflammation has no connexion. It is true that, in nervous and spasmodic disorders, a high degree of pain exists without (I cannot say) any (because I have known a case of Tic-doloreux in which there was

so general an attendant on all partial injuries, as well as diseases or disorders, to which the animal constitution of man has at any time been subjected, that I think I cannot pursue a better course than to commence with the history of the efficacy of Salted Brandy in subduing it.

INFLAMMATION.

This state of the blood and vessels is of two kinds, *external* and *internal*, in allaying both which this remedy will be found singularly efficacious. Little or no pain attends its use, except in cases of the skin being cut, rubbed off, or in any way broken, and of open sores and sore eyes, in all which cases the pain will generally be found to cease entirely after the third or fourth application.

A respectable individual informed me that an acquaintance of his, a commercial traveller, who one evening had unfortunately taken the brandy *without* the salt, happened, as he was ascending a stone staircase, to stumble, and, in falling, to bring his head in contact with the edge of one of the steps. In consequence of this, a great portion of the skin was rubbed off his forehead. There being Salted Brandy in the house, he had the courage to apply it to the raw surface. The accident occurred on the Friday evening, and the embrocation was continued till Sunday night, and on Monday morning the wound was sufficiently healed to admit of his wearing his hat and entering on his journey.

The cashier in a gentleman's office in Liverpool accidentally received a very smart blow on the back of his left hand, from the edge of a door opened hastily by one of the workmen, who was not aware that any one stood in the way. The injury was followed by such inflammation as completely deprived him of the use of his fingers. He instantly applied the Salted Brandy, which so reduced the swelling that he obtained the perfect use of his hand in about three hours after he had received the blow.

manifest) external indication of the presence of inflammation; but, as in such cases, the pain experienced must be the result of some irritation of the nerve or nerves affected, such irritation appears to me calculated to induce inflammation, though not of the character of that which terminates in mortification.

Subsequently to my having written the foregoing note, I read in some work, the title of which I do not now remember, that it was the opinion of an eminent physician that, wherever pain existed, there was inflammation.

This account I had from his own lips, in the presence of his employer, who confirmed the statement.

A gentleman told me of a case of violent inflammation in the chest, in which he administered a dose of this remedy in the evening, and on the following morning found the patient relieved. I was informed that the physician in attendance was not over pleased with my friend having, with the usual kindness of his disposition and in the simplicity of his heart, interfered on the occasion.

A farm-servant had some swelling on the side of his face, which was probably the mumps, of such intensity that he could not possibly open his mouth. My advice having been asked by the gentleman who communicated the case, and in whose service he lived, I recommended the Salted Brandy to be given internally, through a quill, in the prescribed dose, twice a day, and a piece of linen, several folds thick, thoroughly saturated with the preparation, to be applied to the tumour, and to be kept constantly moist. This recommendation was complied with on, I believe, the Sunday evening; and his master told me afterwards that the man resumed his work on the following Thursday.

The above instances of the efficacy of Salted Brandy, as a sedative of inflammation, I consider as sufficient in this place —especially as, in this respect, its powers will necessarily be brought under notice in the course of what I shall detail under other heads of injuries and diseases, with all of which it will, more or less, be found to be essentially connected. I would here only farther remark, that I am quite convinced that it might be used with the happiest effect in attempts to reduce inflammation attending the fracture and the amputation of limbs.

OPEN SORES.

In all cases coming under this head, such as chapped lips and hands, ulcers and excoriations, this preparation will be found very efficacious in allaying the inflammation, arresting the progress of proud flesh, and in healing the part affected.

A lady told me that the hands of a servant maid and lad, in her employ, were so chapped that they could not use them. She had recourse to the Salted Brandy, which, after the third or fourth application, so reduced the inflammation as to restore the

use of the fingers; and in a short time it completely healed the sores. A similarly happy effect attended its application to a severely chapped hand of a lady of my acquaintance to whom I had the pleasure of successfully recommending it.

A brother clergyman had an abscess in his right breast. It had been opened in the month of April, but it continued to discharge matter (though repeated attempts had been made to heal it) till the following October, when I became acquainted with him, and he told me of the obstinacy of the ulcer. I recommended a trial of Salted Brandy, and he very kindly put himself under my care; I therefore directed him to take the remedy internally once a day, and to keep it constantly applied to the wound. He did so, and in the course of three weeks or a month it was perfectly healed, and never broke out again into a running sore.

BRUISES.

A lady, residing in the eastern part of Liverpool, informed me that a sailor lad, in the employ of a captain of a vessel belonging to the above port, had the misfortune to bruise one of his fingers so severely, that his master thought it would be necessary to have it cut off, lest mortification might ensue, as the inflammation had continued unabated ever since the accident had happened, which was the period of a fortnight; therefore, on the captain's coming ashore, he asked his wife to what surgeon he should send the boy, either for the amputation or cure of his finger. She replied by desiring him to send the lad to her. He did so. She commenced her operations by washing the bruised finger with the Salted Brandy. She then enveloped it in several folds of linen, which were saturated with the above preparation; and directed the boy to come to her on the following morning. He came accordingly, and on her asking him how his finger was, he said, that the last was the only night, since he had met with the injury, in which he had enjoyed any sleep, and that the pain had nearly ceased. She repeated the former treatment, and, having continued it for a few days, succeeded in effecting a perfect cure of this little sufferer's finger.

SPRAINS.

The landlord of a respectable hotel, in Liverpool, detailed to me the following case. A gentleman who was staying at his house

happened to sprain his ankle, and was in consequence unable to move his foot. He caused the injured ankle to be embrocated with Salted Brandy during the remainder of the evening, and received so much benefit from the embrocation, that he was able to go out on business the following morning. Salted Brandy, however, is not only of great service when applied to a sprain, immediately on its occurrence, but it is also very beneficial in cases of injured muscles, from sprains long since received.

Many years ago I sustained a very severe sprain in my right leg. Though I had recourse to every kind of embrocation I could hear of, I failed to subdue the pain which I constantly felt in the tendon at the back of the leg, called the Tendo Achillis, until I became acquainted with Salted Brandy; with which, having embrocated the sprained leg for about a fortnight, the pain was entirely removed, and never again troubled me till eight years afterwards. I then embrocated a second time with the Salted Brandy during three or four days; and since that period I have never felt any pain in the injured limb.

In 1859, one of my friends sustained a severe sprain in his ankle. Hearing of the accident, I recommended embrocation with the Salted Brandy, and sent him a copy of my Treatise. I shortly afterwards received from him the following note:—

“ Rev. and dear Sir,—I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending me a copy of your pamphlet on Salted Brandy, and also for your having since called to inquire about my ankle. I am glad to say that from the time that I began to use the Salted Brandy, there was a material improvement, and I am now able to walk without difficulty. There is yet considerable weakness which it may yet take time to remove. Again tendering you my best thanks,

“ I am, reverend and dear Sir, very respectfully yours,
“ G. M.”

INDURATED JOINTS AND TUMOURS.

Some years ago I met with a case of an indurated joint, which had been in a rigid condition for three years. The joint was the principal one of the first finger of the right hand. It was so stiff that any attempt to move it was accompanied with intense pain. I advised the gentleman, who was troubled with this rigidity in the joint in question, to embrocate it two or three times in the

day with Salted Brandy. He did so, and in the course of a month, the joint became as supple as any one of the others which he possessed, and continued so till his decease.

The following case was communicated to me by a friend, in the presence of a physician, who was also acquainted with it. A person had an indurated tumour, on the back of one of his hands, the consequence, I suppose, (for my friend did not assign the cause which produced it,) of some external injury. The country surgeon completely failing to reduce it, the patient went up to London, where he entrusted the treatment of the tumour to one of the most eminent surgeons there ; but after he had submitted to it for some time, he returned to the country, having experienced no benefit whatever. He again called in the service of his former medical attendant, and, while under his care, he heard of Salted Brandy, and applied it as an embrocation to the part affected. Resolved to give it a fair trial, he entirely discontinued the liniments sent him, and did not tell his surgeon what he was using ; but, after he had tried it for some time, he showed him his hand, and he pronounced it to be advancing towards a cure. The patient then acknowledged what course he had adopted, and, being encouraged to persevere in it, he in a short time afterward succeeded in completely reducing the tumour and recovering the perfect use of his hand.

A gentleman living in Chester had a nodule or tumour on his face, which very much disfigured it. He perseveringly embrocated it with Salted Brandy, and entirely reduced it.

Ere I quit this part of my subject, I would suggest the probability of Salted Brandy proving efficacious for the reduction of *wens*, *bronchocele*, or, what is popularly called *goitre*.

NÆVI, VULGARLY CALLED WENS.

Some time subsequently to the appearance of my Treatise in 1841, a case of Nævus having been completely removed by embrocation with Salted Brandy, was communicated to me by a lady.

A male child was born with one of these Nævi on the forehead, a good way above the right eye. The excrescence was then but small, but it soon began to increase, and in a short time attained nearly to the size of a hen's egg ! Two medical gentlemen were consulted by the mother respecting its removal ; but as

they differed in opinion about the mode of removing it, she determined to leave the tumour undisturbed. Shortly afterwards, she happened to meet with my Treatise on Salted Brandy, and reading therein my suggestion as to the probability of Salted Brandy proving efficacious for the reduction of wens, she proceeded to embrocate the Nævus, with the Salted Brandy, several times a day. Persevering in this course, she soon found that the excrescence began to decrease in size. This appearance encouraged her to continue the embrocation, and the happy result was that it gradually shrivelled up like the crust upon a wound, and ultimately fell off.

I find, on consulting a work on surgery, that there are three methods principally adopted for the removal of Nævi: the *knife*, *caustic*, or *sedative lotion*. It is not, in all cases, practical to use the knife; for, when it is used for the object in question, a circumcision must be made around the Nævus, through the flesh on which it is situate, in order to its being clean excised. Such an operation would be impracticable, should the Nævus be confined to the exterior of the nose. What might be effected by the use of caustic I am unable to say; but, as sedative lotion is recommended as one of the means for the removal of Nævi, and I have stated a case in point, I can confidently recommend Salted Brandy; for as that succeeded in removing one of these Nævi, there are no reasonable grounds for asserting that it may not prove similarly successful in removing ten thousand of these excrescences.

I know a gentleman, whose nose and upper lip are most frightfully disfigured by a Nævus, which is going on increasing; and, as I am so satisfied that it might be removed by a persevering application of Salted Brandy, I sincerely wish that he may meet with the above statement, and so be induced to make the experiment. Should he see what I have written, and consult me as to the mode of applying this sedative lotion, I should be too happy to afford him every assistance in my power.

When I asked the lady, who communicated the case I have related, on what authority she made her statement, she said, that the child, from whose forehead the Nævus was removed by embrocation with Salted Brandy, was her sister's son.

PARALYSIS.

A worthy friend of mine told me that he prevailed on an acquaintance of his in Ireland, one of the sides of whose body was so paralysed that he could neither walk nor do anything else without assistance, to take the Salted Brandy internally, and also to cause the side of which he had lost the use to be well rubbed with it twice a day. He commenced this course immediately, and my friend, happening to call on him about a week afterwards, found his patient, to his great, but agreeable surprise, hobbling about, unattended, in his garden.

About twenty years ago, a young woman in the village, in which I then lived, was partially paralysed on the left side. Her arm was entirely lifeless, and the leg seemed to be hastening to similar imbecility. I advised her mother to administer to her the Salted Brandy, internally, three times a day, and embrocate with it from the crown of the head to the termination of the spine, the pit of the stomach, the paralysed arm, and the whole of the left side of the body. These directions were accordingly followed, and the happy result was that the patient was perfectly restored within the period of five weeks; and she has never ailed since, and is still living in the enjoyment of sound health of lungs and limbs.

A little boy, of about ten years of age, was paralysed on the right side, to whose parents I recommended the trial of Salted Brandy for the child's recovery, which was accordingly effected in the course of seven weeks; during which period he took the medicine in question three times in a day, and had the side affected well embrocated with it, undiluted, as in the foregoing case.

RHEUMATISM.

A military captain, residing in Liverpool, to whom I was introduced, was so afflicted with rheumatism as to be confined to his bed. He had availed himself of the services of the faculty, and had applied various embrocations, but with no decided benefit. He complained of being very weak in body. This I could easily believe; because rheumatism of itself will cause much debility, and, as the strong sudorific medicines which are generally administered in this disorder, as well as those of a drastic nature, cause much

exhaustion, and consequently weakness, there can be no doubt of a rheumatic subject being weakened by the ordinary course of medical treatment. I talked to him about Salted Brandy, and succeeded in persuading him to take it inwardly, and to apply it externally to the parts affected. The happy result was that, in the course of three weeks, he was enabled to rise from his bed and to use his right hand, with which he had not been able to write for several years previously, and he was considerably improved in his general health.

I have it in my power to communicate several other cases of rheumatic subjects whose limbs have been restored to their usual offices, and whose health has been greatly benefited by their taking this medicine; but I consider the case above detailed to be sufficient evidence in favour of the salutary effect of Salted Brandy in rheumatism, whether chronic or acute—whether affecting the hip joint, and then given the appellation of *sciatica*, or the region of the loins, and therefore called *lumbago*. It may be right also to remark that this remedy might be used with, perhaps, good effect in cases of stiff knees and other joints similarly affected.

Since the above was published, a very remarkable case of the efficacy of Salted Brandy in restoring, to their proper functions, limbs which had for a long time remained in an entirely torpid or inactive state, was communicated to me by a brother clergyman, who had been educated as a physician before he entered holy orders.

A young man, first-mate of a merchant ship, was attacked with lumbago. I shall not enter into a detail of the medical treatment adopted for his cure, but I need only state that, whether from the treatment or from some other cause I am not prepared to say, he lost the entire use of his limbs from his hips downwards! His mother informed me that he had been two years in that state, and that there was no sensation in the torpid limbs; because, upon their being pinched anywhere, no feeling was produced! The clergyman to whom I have alluded, recommended Salted Brandy to be tried internally, and externally to the parts affected; and the happy result was that the young man was set at liberty from his bondage, and was able to walk at the expiration of three weeks from the time he had commenced taking the Salted Brandy.

The case was so remarkable that, though I had the most perfect confidence in the report made by my reverend friend, I considered it right, personally, to investigate before I should send it forth to the public ; and the result proved a perfect confirmation of what he had told me.

A brother clergyman, an aged man, from the North of England, whom I accidentally met at a railway station in 1860, and of whom, in conversation, while I was waiting for a train, I learnt his ailments, for the removal of which I recommended him the Salted Brandy, thus writes to me, on the 2nd of March, 1860 :—

“ My dear Sir,—I have now taken and applied the Salted Brandy, as prescribed in your Treatise, for upwards of a week, and have the satisfaction to report that I have received considerable benefit from its use. The discharge or secretion from the head (I mean down the nostrils), is of a more healthy appearance ; and it has relieved my head very much. It has also dislodged the pain from my right shoulder and heel, and the left elbow and hip ; so that I am now almost free from any rheumatic pain whatever. With many thanks and kind regards, in which Mrs. A. unites with me,

“ I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
“ H. H. A.”

ERYSIPELAS.

An old military sergeant was so severely afflicted with erysipelas in his legs, that he could put on neither stockings nor shoes. His daughter was also ill, but of what complaint I had not the curiosity to inquire. I urged him to take Salted Brandy internally three times a day, and to apply it to the parts affected, and advised him to prevail on his daughter to take it. He followed my advice, and both he and his daughter were relieved from their sufferings.

The case of a complete cure of erysipelas was lately communicated to me by a friend, whose brother was the individual troubled with it. The seat of the disease was the leg, (it being that kind of erysipelas which is confined to an affection of the skin, but which does not pervade the system,) and it had been of two years' standing. Its progress had been formerly arrested by other remedies ; the enemy, however, was not subdued, but was only repulsed for a season.

It would return after a time, and would renew its ravages ; and a total defeat of the foe and a complete cure of the disease were not accomplished until the Salted Brandy had been internally taken, and, at the same time, had been externally applied. I have successfully administered it to little children not seven years of age, who were labouring under the effects of this distressing disorder.

GOOUT.

Considerable benefit will be experienced from the internal and topical use of Salted Brandy in the gout, as a brother clergyman, who was a great martyr to it, could testify. When Salted Brandy is applied to any part affected by the gout, it should be so applied by means of pieces of lint saturated with the Salted Brandy ; than which taken internally, diluted with *hot* water, nothing would perhaps be more likely to prevent the gout from entering the stomach, or to dislodge it, should it have entered.

JAUNDICE.

This is a most unpleasant malady, and the method adapted for its removal, namely, a course of smart and continued purgation, is not only tedious, but calculated to weaken the body, and in some kinds, or rather stages, of this complaint, to endanger the life of the patient, not as a direct but as an indirect consequence ; because the above treatment renders the body (especially when under the effect of blue pill, frequently, but, I think, very improperly given in this disease) very susceptible of cold ; and cold caught in the jaundice has not unfrequently been the cause of death ; but the patient need have very little apprehension of taking cold while under a course of Salted Brandy ; because this medicine, though acting as a powerful diaphoretic, makes the body less susceptible of cold than it is otherwise, and especially when affected by drastic medicines.

About four years ago, I had a very severe attack of jaundice, of which I was not cured by the ordinary mode of treatment in less than two months' time. I relapsed into the disorder every subsequent spring and autumn, and I had recourse to the same medicine as had at first removed it. I continued subject to these relapses till the autumn of the year 1839, when I found my health worse than ever I knew it to be from the effects of this sickly and enervating disease ; and, having persevered in the use of

several remedies prescribed for its restoration, and finding it still unimproved, I began to despair of long surviving such a state of illness as I then experienced.

Happening, one day, to be in the office of a friend in Liverpool, one of his oldest servants having observed to me how ill I appeared, asked (on my answering that I was very ill, and that I could not meet with anything which would cure me) whether I had ever heard of Brandy and Salt ? I said that I had heard of such a preparation, but that I had no more faith in it than in ditch water. He then told me that he had been labouring under tightness in the chest, a sore throat, and an inflammation in the bowels, all at once, and that the Salted Brandy had cured him of all the three. This was my first introduction to this remedy, and the above report induced me to make a trial of its powers. I immediately commenced taking it; yet I was not actuated on the occasion by any confidence I had in its efficacy, for I felt not any. I persevered, however, in using it, (though I cherished no other hope of its curing me than a drowning man really has of his being saved from a watery grave when he catches at a straw,) and in the course of a fortnight I found that I was completely set to rights, the liver doing its duty, and my health and spirits entirely restored. As, however, I expected a relapse in the ensuing November, in which, in the year preceding, I had sustained an attack, I continued to take the remedy till the expiration of that month. In order to be clearly understood, I ought to state that, from November, 1838, till the period of my being cured, in 1839, I was almost constantly subject to the disorder; yet, November being the month in which I used periodically to relapse, I considered it advisable to continue taking the Salted Brandy in order to break the force of an attack, in case I should again sustain one; but I experienced no relapse in November, and continued, till the beginning of July, free from the effects of the disease, and was enabled to pass the whole of the winter without putting on a great coat, which I had been constantly obliged to wear for the previous fourteen years of my life. In the beginning of last July I relapsed again; but having again had recourse to this medicine, I had not to wait a month or five weeks for my recovery, but I was restored to perfect convalescence in eight or nine days' time.

Having received so much benefit from this medicine, so providentially brought under my notice, I considered that it was my duty, after I had obtained all the information within my reach, and had, to the best of my ability, reasoned respecting it, to recommend it to others. I had not long to wait for an opportunity for so doing, for a very excellent young man, a member of the congregation to which I had the privilege of a share in ministering, was, shortly after my own recovery, attacked with jaundice. I prescribed him Salted Brandy, and thereby cured him *in five days*. To another individual, a tailor, who had laboured under this disorder for a very long time, and had derived no benefit from the usual mode of treatment, this remedy was recommended by a friend of mine. At first, he was quite disinclined, but was subsequently persuaded to try it. In his case, which was a very inveterate one, its operation was very slow; but it eventually proved to be sure.

INDIGESTION.

It will be sufficient, under this head, to observe that I have ample grounds for asserting that a more speedily efficacious medicine than Salted Brandy cannot be administered for the removal of dyspepsia, or indigestion.

I here insert a letter I received from an excellent brother clergyman, who, previous to his entering into holy orders, had been educated for the medical profession. It bears date 3rd March, 1863—

“ My dear Mr. Fenton,—I have made trial of your famous prescription, and have really found it of very great benefit. It has restored my appetite, and removed a very distressing sense of fulness about the epigastric region after meals, caused, I believe, by flatulency, from which I am now quite free.

“ The remedy caused considerable thirst at first, which ceased after the second or third day. Feeling now quite well I have discontinued the remedy; but, should I suffer again from any bilious affection, I shall return to it with much confidence.

“ You mentioned to me that aperient medicine is requisite, during its use. This I have found to be the case.

“ The only thing against it is, (that which may be said of almost any medicines more or less,) namely, that it is extremely nauseous and disagreeable to take.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours most truly,

“ J. L. C.

“ The Rev. SAMUEL FENTON.”

HEART-BURN, A POPULAR WORD FOR ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF
DYSPEPSIA.

This is an unpleasant heat or burning sensation in the stomach, and will be much sooner and more effectually corrected by Salted Brandy than either by carbonate of soda or magnesia.

SPASMS.

A great variety of nervous disorders comes under this head ; but, as this work is written more especially for the use of the lower classes of society than for the edification or entertainment of the learned, and so puts forth no pretensions to a scientific or professional treatise, the word used as an introduction or heading to this paragraph is to be taken in the commonly received acceptation of it.

A lady from Ireland, who was staying in Liverpool a short time, and had apartments in the house in which I lodged, was subject to such violent spasms as occasionally produced alarming apprehensions. The landlady told her of the Salted Brandy, and of the great benefit which I and others had received from taking it. She in consequence requested an interview with me, which I felt most happy to afford her. I prevailed on her to try this medicine, and I mixed her a bottle of it, which she took with her. In the course of three weeks or a month after she had joined her family, her husband wrote to a common friend to say of what essential service the Salted Brandy had been to her, and to request the transmission of the newspaper which contained an account respecting it, with a view to the dissemination of the knowledge of this extraordinary and excellent remedy in his part of the kingdom. In the cholic, also, it will be found most serviceable.

The lady wrote to me also, and I insert an extract from her letter, which was written in the month of January, 1840 ; for, with reference to Salted Brandy, she says :—" Its usefulness is not at all known in this part of the world (Newry), and I consider it has been of such benefit to me, that I think it is a great pity it should not be more generally known. Had you sent your paper, it would only have been kept while a copy was printing. Hoping you will excuse me for troubling you, and with kind regards to Mrs. Fenton and your son, I remain, truly yours, M. J. B."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

In this disease, the medicine in question, or rather beyond all question, will be found very serviceable. It should be taken internally, as well as externally applied to the part over the region of the heart and liver.

NERVOUSNESS.

Several years ago I was proceeding from Birmingham to Liverpool, and my fellow passengers were a father and his two sons; one of whom was a powerfully formed young man, of about thirty years of age, and of a stature exceeding six feet by several inches. As he had a handkerchief about his head and face, I observed that he appeared to be an invalid, to which he replied in the affirmative; and in answer to my inquiry as to what ailed him, he said that he laboured under extreme nervousness, and that the least excitement would cause him to tremble for several hours. He added that he had tried every remedy which could be thought of, but without success; and that, therefore, he despaired of regaining his health. I asked him if he were a sober character; and in reply he assured me that he was a perfectly sober man. I then said that I could cure him; and when, a few days afterwards, I called on him in Liverpool, I gave him a copy of my Treatise on Salted Brandy, and some additional directions, and requested the favour that he would inform me in the event of his being benefited. In about two months afterwards he wrote to me to say, that subsequently to my having last seen him, he had become considerably worse, but that he had carefully read my Treatise, and rigidly followed the directions I gave him; and that the happy result was his complete restoration to convalescence.

NETTLE-RASH.

I cured a lad about thirteen years of age, who was labouring under this complaint, with Salted Brandy. It was taken internally; and its application to the wheals or bumps, (which sometimes, and did in this case accompany this disease, and are attended with a very troublesome itching,) caused them in a very short time to subside and the itching to cease entirely.

FITS, WHETHER HYSTERIC OR EPILEPTIC.

To a young lady, who was very subject to fits, I prescribed the Salted Brandy. She took it for a fortnight or three weeks, and experienced, not only a cessation of these attacks, but a decided improvement in her general health; and she continued for several months free from the recurrence of a single fit.

I also heard of this medicine having been administered with promise of success in the case of a gentleman who used to be seized by several epileptic fits in the course of the day.

DYSENTERY.

A friend informed me that the master of a vessel belonging to Liverpool cured several of his crew, who had been attacked with dysentery at Havannah. He also cured, by means of the same medicine, two fellow master-mariners; one of whom, a young man, was alarmingly ill. This gentleman says that he needs no other remedy in his medicine chest save Salted Brandy.

ASTHMA.

Another friend communicated to me the case of a respectable farmer in Cheshire, who laboured under the effects of this disease to such a degree that he was obliged to sleep in an erect posture, having been enabled, after taking a pint of Salted Brandy, in the prescribed doses, to lie down to rest without inconvenience.

The principal of a respectable firm in the corn-trade in Liverpool, who had for many years suffered from an obstinate asthma, was induced to try Salted Brandy for its removal. He made the preparation accordingly, and took the dose in the manner prescribed, and he very soon experienced great benefit from the medicine. This individual spoke in the highest terms of its virtues, and wished that they might be universally known.

About a year and a half ago, a lady requested, through a common friend, that I would favour her with a call. I accordingly did so. She was a stranger to me, though I was well known to her. She informed me that when she was a member of the congregation to which, several years previously, I ministered, she laboured under the effects of asthma to such a degree that she could not lie down in bed—that I had recommended her to try

Salted Brandy, which had relieved her for fourteen years, during which period she had not been troubled by her old complaint ; but that a short time before she desired me to call on her, she had felt a return of it, and her reason for wishing to see me was not that she required information how to make the preparation of Salted Brandy, but in what doses to take it, as so many years had elapsed since she first took it, that her memory required to be refreshed.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

I have been credibly informed that Salted Brandy proved quite a specific in the above awful disorder ; and I feel perfectly convinced that not only in this, but in every other inflammatory and spasmodic complaint, this remedy may be used with the greatest safety and the most beneficial results. In my own case, I took the prescribed dose three times in one day for a violent inflammation with which I was attacked in the bowels, and completely succeeded in a short time in stopping the diarrhoea and in allaying the pain ; which was a sure sign of my having subdued the inflammation.

CANCER.

I know of a case of this disorder having been cured, by the exhibition of Salted Brandy, in a woman who is nearly sixty years of age, and on whom the operation of the excision of the diseased breast had been performed, but to no purpose ; for after the wound had been healed up, she was professionally informed that the cancer had not been eradicated, and that to effect its entire removal a second operation would be necessary. Subsequently to her having been sent home from the Infirmary, she became so much worse, and was apparently so near her death that she was prayed for in church ; about which time a neighbour told her of Salted Brandy, as reported to have proved efficacious in curing cancer, and recommended her to try it. She did so, and in the course of eight or nine days from her having commenced using this medicine, which she took internally twice a-day, and kept constantly applied to the part affected with pain, by means of a piece of folded linen saturated with the preparation—in the course, I say, of eight or nine days, she told me that she experienced what she had not felt for twenty years previously, namely, an appetite for food. She daily improved

in health and strength, and she appeared, the last time I saw her, to have taken, as the saying is, a new lease of her life !

Another woman, residing not far distant from the village in which lives the subject of the above notice, and having a cancer in her breast, has found considerable benefit from the use of the remedy in question. When she began taking it she could neither eat nor sleep well ; but within a fortnight of her having commenced this course of medicine, she recovered her appetite and enjoyed sound sleep. She informed me that a short time before she was advised to try this remedy, leeches had been applied to her breast, but that they could get very little blood, the colour of which was very unhealthy ; but that upon her again applying them, in about ten days after she had commenced using the Salted Brandy, they drew the blood copiously, and that its colour was greatly improved. Her husband said that, during forty years in which he and his wife had lived together, he had never known her sensibly perspire, but that she perspired profusely after she had for some days used the Salted Brandy. From the foregoing communication I ascertained these two particulars, namely, that this medicine tends, as I had maintained previously, to purify the blood, and acts as a powerful diaphoretic.

When it is considered that a cancer is only an ulcer of the most malignant character, and that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the state of the patient's blood may, in a measure, be connected with its continuance or with its cure, Salted Brandy appears to me a highly probable remedy for the purpose of arresting its progress and effecting its cure ; because I have had indubitable evidence of the virtue of Salted Brandy in purifying the blood and healing ulcers.

CHILBLAINS.

Those who have the misfortune to be troubled with these unpleasant inflammatory swellings or affections, will experience great relief, if not a total removal of them, from *perseveringly* rubbing them with Salted Brandy. I have lately found out that the human saliva is a very efficacious application to a chilblain. The chilblain must be well rubbed with it, until relief be obtained. This, in addition to its cheapness and efficacy, is always a ready remedy, and so has the advantage over Salted Brandy.

RING-WORM.

I have not yet had a case of this nature on which to make a trial of the efficacy of the medicine in question ; but I have heard of several instances of this cutaneous disease having been cured by it.

ATROPHY, OR GENERAL WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

A very respectable individual told me that her son, a lad of about thirteen years of age, appeared to be suffering from the above disease. He had been under medical treatment for three months, when she perceived that the child was no better, and was informed that nothing more could be done for him. At this juncture she was advised to try Salted Brandy. She did so immediately, and the happy result was the perfect restoration of the boy's health, in a very short time after he began to take this medicine.

I asked her, from a motive of mere curiosity, how she had administered the remedy, and, in reply, she said, that she shook up the bottle containing the preparation, and gave him the undissolved Salt with the Brandy ; whereas, the general practice is to administer the impregnated liquor free from any of the undissolved particles of Salt. This incidental information suggested to my mind the idea of prescribing the administration of this remedy in this case, according to the way in which she had given it; because worms are, I believe, very frequently the cause of this disease, especially in young persons.

Happening in the summer of 1852 to be for a few days' sojourn at Aberystwith, and one morning to be walking in the Church-yard, I noticed a young man, pale and emaciated, moving slowly about. Upon my asking for some information I wished to obtain, he replied that he was a stranger in Aberystwith, whither he had been advised to come for the restoration of his health ; but that he thought he had come only to die there ! I said that his meeting with me might prove providential, for that I believed I could give him a medicine which would cure him. Having a bottle of Salted Brandy with me, (for I never go from home for any length of time without it,) and intending to remain two or three days, I administered the medicine to him, and before I departed, I gave him some written directions how to proceed, told him at once to

go to his home and to write to me, should he derive any benefit from the Salted Brandy. About six weeks after we had parted, he wrote me the following letter :—

“ Tredegar, Sept. 11th, 1852.

“ Reverend Sir,—Having had the fortune of meeting your honour, when I was at Aberystwith for the benefit of my health, when you so kindly administered some medicine to me, together with a recait (receipt) on your departure, for me to have more of the same medicine, with gratitude I beg acknowledge you for the good I received by your kindness.

“ Dear Sir, I believe it has *thoroughly* cured me, as I have not felt any pain since, further-more I feel that you were, in God's hands, the means of saving me from premature grave.

“ Dear Sir, once more I beg leave to thank you from the bottom of my heart, and may the Lord lengthen your days, to be a blessing for many more invalids, is the fervent prayer of your most obliging servant,

“ JOHN JONES, *Masson, (Mason,)*

“ Crom rhos Row, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.”

TOOTH-ACHE.

A respected friend communicated to me a case wherein Salted Brandy had proved of essential service in allaying the agony of this distractingly painful affection. In, however, cases of pain supposed to arise from a carious tooth, I would caution the patient against too readily concluding that the pain proceeds from the nerve of a decayed tooth ; because, in many instances, violent pain in the maxillary part of the face, in persons of delicate fibre, and women, during the period of pregnancy, has been known to exist where no defect in any tooth was the exciting cause. The teeth are such important instruments, that I would advise every person suffering from pain in the region of the jaws, and supposing that it must arise from a decayed tooth, to obtain the clearest proof that such is the cause of the painful affection, ere the resolution be taken to have the tooth extracted. Before I take leave of this head, I would observe that the soundness of the teeth may be best secured, and, in consequence, much pain avoided, by cleaning them with a brush and cold water just before bed-time ; and that, if the pain in the face should proceed from some other cause than that of cariousness in any tooth, I would dissuade patients from

using those narcotic preparations so generally recommended and unfortunately adopted for tic-doloreux, and similar affections; because such remedies often prove more prejudicial than the evil which they are intended to remove; for instead of curing, they lay the foundation of fresh suffering, and not unfrequently render the cure ultimately impracticable: the course, therefore, which I would recommend the patient to pursue, should be an attempt to strengthen the system by avoiding everything having a tendency to induce debility, taking Salted Brandy internally for a couple of months at a time, and using, if practicable, as much exercise in the open air as possible. This, I believe, will be found the most effectual means of removing pains in the face or elsewhere, originating in nervous debility.

SORE-THROAT.

I have had frequent opportunities of proving the efficacy of Salted Brandy in this complaint. It should be used in its undiluted state as a gargle, and as an embrocation to that part of the throat where the inflammation appears to be seated. Its effect will be considered truly surprising if other patients should experience the same immediate benefit from it which I have received in the case of sore-throat. My throat has been so inflamed, about an hour before I went to preach, that deglutition was most painful; yet within that hour I have succeeded, by gargling and embrocatting with Salted Brandy, in entirely reducing the inflammation. Almost similar success has attended the use of this sedative by a very worthy friend of mine who has been occasionally troubled with soreness of the throat.

SCALDS AND BURNS.

In the case of a scald or burn, of whatever class it be, (for there are several classes of scalds and burns,) the application of Salted Brandy, though exceedingly painful at first for a few seconds, will be found to entirely subdue the pain arising from the injured part in ten minutes, or, at farthest, in a quarter of an hour's time.

The way in which it should be applied is the following: Take a piece of lint or coarse brown paper which will more than cover the part injured by the scald or burn, saturate it with the Salted Brandy *undiluted*, and put it quite wet on the part affected; and

keep it wet, without removing it, by continual embrocation with the Salted Brandy, until the pain shall have been quite subdued. Let the lint or paper remain on the wound, and be kept moist with the Salted Brandy until the wound shall have healed. The object for directing that the lint or paper should not be removed is for the more easy application of the Salted Brandy, and for the protection of the part affected from the external air or from other injury, but chiefly from other external injury ; because the Salted Brandy alone, without the intervention of the piece of lint or brown paper, would protect the part affected from the action of the air, by forming over the wound a thin film or pellicle.

What is prescribed to be done in respect to scalds or burns, may, with similar beneficial effects, be applied to any part affected through fracture or abrasion of the skin.

ULCERS.

An ulcer is a sore in which pus has formed and has spontaneously burst forth, or has by surgical operation been let out. Ulcers are topical, or rather, *simple*, (for all ulcers must be topical,) that is, not apparently connected with any constitutional cause, or constitutional ulcers, connected with something vitiated in the constitution, are much more difficult of cure than those which may be denominated *simple*. It will be unnecessary for me to say anything more respecting the classification and causes of ulcers, as I have never yet, within the last twenty years of my experience, met with an external topical ulcer, which I have failed to heal by the application of Salted Brandy ; which I would recommend to be internally taken at the same time during which it is topically applied to the ulcer ; for as Salted Brandy is a most efficient agent in purifying the blood and renovating the constitution, its internal use will prove of no small service in the cure of the ulcer, if constitutionally connected.

A lady, whose step-daughter I had cured of fits, wrote to me some years after I ceased to reside in Liverpool, stating that a young lady, then on a visit at her house, had suffered from an ulcerated leg, (the ulceration extending from the knee to the ankle,) and despaired of its being cured, and asking me if I thought the application of Salted Brandy would be of any use. I answered in the affirmative, giving directions how it was to be applied. In the

course of a couple of days, she again wrote to me, saying that the application had caused such inflammation, as gave her the greatest alarm ! In my reply I told her to dismiss her fears, and to persevere with the remedy, as the inflammation would soon subside. She was persuaded to proceed, and she told me the leg was most perfectly healed.

The following cases of the efficacy of Salted Brandy in the cure of ulcers were communicated to me in the month of August, 1863, by a brother clergyman who had experienced signal benefit by the internal use of Salted Brandy :—

A woman, seventy years of age, had been afflicted with an ulcerated leg for the term of the last nine years of her life, and failed to obtain any relief from regularly medical treatment. At length the clergyman of her parish, who communicated her case to me, having in his possession my Treatise on Salted Brandy, recommended her to try what it would do for her sore leg. She was induced to make the experiment, but the application proved so extremely painful, and inflamed the limb to such a degree, that she discontinued the use of Salted Brandy, and had recourse to her surgeon, who recommended constant poulticing. This course she pursued for a long time ; but as she obtained no benefit, she resolved again to try the Salted Brandy ; and the happy result was the complete cure of her leg, which the clergyman's wife told me she had examined, and declared that it was perfectly healed. The above narrative was confirmed by the old woman herself, whom I accidentally met and questioned, when I was taking a walk with her clergyman.

Another woman, an inhabitant of the same clergyman's parish, and 81 years of age, had suffered from both legs in an ulcerated state, for upwards of two years. It was said she would die if those running sores in her legs were closed up ; nevertheless she suffered so much pain and inconvenience from them, that she resolved, on my reverend friend's recommendation, to attempt healing them by the topical use of Salted Brandy. Her attempt was quite successful, and instead of her dying in consequence of the sores having been healed, she was in August, 1863, in the enjoyment of health in her 88th year ! a period of seven years from the time when her legs were cured.

A young soldier about 26 years of age, through whose right leg, about three inches above his knee joint, a grape shot had passed in the battle of Alma, came to me to beg that I would try to obtain him a gratuity from Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. I wrote and succeeded in procuring him the sum of five pounds. I noticed that he was lame and in pain, and I asked him the cause; he told me, and added, that, though the wound had been apparently healed before he left the Crimea, it broke out into an open sore. When he came to Liverpool, he went to the Infirmary, and it was again apparently healed; but the pain still remained. I questioned him as to whether the wound had been well probed, for I suspected that some portion of his dress might be lodged in it. He replied in the affirmative. I then gave him about quarter of a pint of Salted Brandy, bid him procure a common pewter syringe, and inject therewith Salted Brandy *undiluted* into the wound twice a day, every morning and night. To the best of my recollection, the wound was healed in about 8 days; he felt no more pain, and I have not heard since of its ever having become an open sore.

A brother clergyman had an ulcer in the exterior of his chest, the orifice of which could not be covered with a shilling. He told me that it had been repeatedly healed up, but that it soon again broke out into an open sore. I advised him to apply Salted Brandy topically, and to take it internally. With this advice he complied, and in a few weeks the ulcer was perfectly healed, and never again gave him any further trouble; for I saw him nearly two years after the ulcer had been healed by the means I have mentioned.

FILES.

A case was lately communicated to me in which this medicine had been of signal service in affording relief. In this instance, as well as in all others of an inflammatory character, no error can be committed by using the remedy both internally and locally at the same time.

PLEURISY.

Many years ago, I cured a man of the pleurisy, and also a woman, whom, in the course of visiting in my district about eighteen months past, I found suffering from intense pain from

the pleurisy. I persuaded her to take Salted Brandy three times a day, and in four days her sufferings ceased.

Pleurisy arising from an inflamed state of the membrane or lining of the thorax, and the blood found, on the patient being bled, to be very impure, Salted Brandy being a powerful sedative of inflammation and purifier of the blood, must necessarily prove of signal service in pleurisy.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

A lady favoured me with the communication of the following case. She said that her servant maid had such a distressing cough, such profuse perspirations, and such other symptoms of a consumption, that she contemplated expressing, in as delicate a manner as possible, her apprehensions to the poor girl, and recommending her to go home to her parents; but that happening, when she was on the point of adopting the above course, to hear of the Salted Brandy as much talked of for the cure of this insidious and flattering disorder, she thought she would try it and await the result, before she should take any farther steps. The consequence was, that the young woman soon experienced benefit from its use. The cough ceased, her health was entirely restored, and she is still in this lady's service.

Subsequently to my having written the foregoing case, my attention was directed by a respectable friend to the following statement which appeared in the *Northumberland Advertiser* :—

Brandy and Salt.—A most remarkable cure has been effected of a decided case of consumption in the last stage, at Barnards-castle, in the person of Mr. Thomas Thompson, whitesmith, by the use of Brandy and Salt. Mr. T. has been for many months attended by one of the first surgeons in the above town, and had gradually become worse, till there remained by his family no hopes of his amendment: he, however, had recourse, lately, to Brandy and Salt, and he is now as strong as ever he was in his life."

I have it in my power to produce several other well authenticated cases of the cure of pulmonary consumption by this remedy.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

A person in the employ of a friend of mine in Liverpool had been for some time in ill health, and in consequence was

obliged to leave his work for three months, in order to see what benefit he might receive from medical aid and change of air. The former, of which he had the advantage for about two months, was the means of partially restoring his health; but in a few weeks afterwards he had a relapse into his own complaint, and he was forced, at intervals, to leave off working. About this period I became acquainted with the very indifferent state of his health. He looked wretchedly ill, and appeared to be rapidly wasting away. I strongly advised, and prevailed on, him to try Salted Brandy. At first it made him so sick at stomach, that he was afraid to repeat the dose; but upon my saying that I was glad it had acted as an emetic, and that I was confident that the sickness would shortly cease and no injurious consequences ensue, he again commenced taking the medicine I had recommended. In the course of a fortnight he experienced considerable benefit, manifested in the improved appearance of his countenance, in the restoration of his health and freedom from pain. He now seems to be quite well; at all events he has not been under the necessity, for the last eleven months, of leaving his work for more than a very few days, on account of ill health.

The following letter to me, from a lady whom I was informed that Salted Brandy had greatly benefited, will speak for itself. I wrote to request the favour of her to state her case:—

“September 21, 1863.

“Rev. Sir,—With great pleasure I bear testimony to the beneficial effects to be derived from the use of Salted Brandy. I had been a very great invalid for many years, caused by a highly diseased liver, from which I suffered extremely; and, in many instances, it was supposed that I could not possibly recover, especially in the years 1842 and 1860. In the latter period I tried homœopathy, under which treatment I was more than six months, when a friend recommended Salted Brandy. For months I had not dressed myself nor walked down stairs without assistance; and the medical man had left me, saying I should never be better; but in one week after taking Salted Brandy three times a day, as prescribed, I rose to breakfast with the family, and I have not had a long or serious illness since November, 1860. From that time I have not felt the enlargement of my liver, which was so intensely painful. Another circumstance, which rendered my illness peculiarly trying, was, that directly I was free from pain, an intolerable itching came on from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, which entirely

banished sleep while it lasted, which was sometimes during several days. This arose, I was told, from the neuralgic affection of the tips of the nerves. I found this itching more trying than the pain from the liver. I was also subject to frequent attacks of erysipelas; but all these ailments have been entirely removed by the use of the Salted Brandy; and I am now in better health, and stronger, than I have been for many, many years.

"I am happy to hear that you contemplate bringing out a second edition of your pamphlet on the subject of Salted Brandy, as I have tried, unsuccessfully, for three years, to procure a copy of the one already published—as I deem the remedy it recommends most invaluable. It is our family medicine, and I have taken no other since I first tried it. I have recommended it largely, and I sincerely wish it may prove as beneficial to all who may be induced to try it, as it has been to me, when I am sure they will join me in thanking God for their restoration to an unlooked for state of health and strength.

"I remain, rev. sir, yours respectfully,
"C. M. S."

Some time subsequent to the receipt of the foregoing letter I called upon the lady, who, continuing in good health, confirmed all she had written to me.

AFFECTION OF THE LEFT LOIN.

A respectable man, residing in Liverpool, personally communicated to me the following case, which was this:—He used to be occasionally seized with a most intolerable pain in the left loin. This he had suffered for thirty-three years! For a great length of time he had been under medical treatment; from which, however, failing to obtain any relief of his sufferings, he had at last recourse to Salted Brandy. He did not apply it externally over the part where existed, as was supposed, the cause of the pain, but he took it only internally, and he assured me that it produced the happiest effect; for in one month it proved the means of completely removing the pain with which he had for so many years been so grievously afflicted.

DIABETES.

A case of this nature was communicated to me as having been successfully treated by the use of Salted Brandy, from a quarter which could leave no doubt on my mind as to the cure having been effected by this medicine; for the experiment was made by a professional gentleman on my suggestion.

COLDS.

What is popularly called a cold is nothing else but a mild species of, or an infant, fever; which, if not immediately put to death by *starvation*, may so rapidly attain maturity, and such strength, that its expulsion and execution may prove a very difficult and possibly a doubtful matter. “*Stuff a cold and starve a fever*,” is a proverb which has been perverted from its original form and import, by those to whom pampering the stomach was a greater concern than the preservation of the health, and it seemed soon enough to give over their gluttony when the cold had begun to assume the serious appearance of a fever; imitating herein the conduct of too many sinners, who never think of repentance and preparation for heaven, until they find death in their dwellings, and fear that the devil may be at their doors to take them to hell! An antiphlogistic diet being that mode of living professionally recommended in all kinds of fever, it is clear, as it was suggested to me by a very sensible and excellent young lady in London, that in all probability the above proverb originally was, or ought by right to be, *If you stuff a cold, you will have to starve a fever*; which evidently implies that indulgence to a cold would terminate in a fever, which nothing short of the most determined exertions and self denial would be able to subdue and extinguish. I have purposely dilated on the subject of colds, because, from them may be dated the rise of a great many diseases which send thousands into eternity, ere they have lived out half the number of their days on earth! Salted Brandy will generally be found most efficacious in removing a cold, whether it be confined more particularly to the head or to the chest; or whether it pervade the whole body, by allaying the inflammation, and restoring to the obstructed perspiration a free passage through its accustomed channels.

COUGHS.

In alleviating and ultimately removing coughs, from whatever cause arising, this remedy will prove of essential service; a statement which, were it necessary, I could confirm by the detail of several cases. Let the Salted Brandy be taken inwardly, and at the same time externally applied to the region of the forehead or to the throat and chest, (according as the cold may chiefly affect

the one or the other of the above specified parts,) by rubbing it well in with the hand.

The daughter of a brother clergyman, and one of my oldest school-fellows, writes to me as follows, which is an extract from her letter :—

“ I have only peeped into your pamphlet on Salted Brandy. I shall peruse it and then send it to London for a great invalid, a lady, whom I met in the establishment for invalid gentlewomen. A thickening of the throat took me there for advice. For many weeks I could swallow nothing but slop-food; and my breathing was so oppressed that it was necessary for me to sit out of doors or by an open window. I am returned much benefited; but I still have most unpleasant sensations in the act of swallowing, a reaction of the muscles causing a quivering in the throat. In the above Institution was (and is) a lady afflicted with sickness. For months she has retained nothing on her stomach, not even medicines, sometimes she cannot even digest the bits of ice which seem to sustain life ! I happened to mention that for three years I had constant sickness, (though I was not reduced to her state,) and medicines taken for six weeks at a time did me no good only while I was taking them. You sent papa your Treatise. I took less than a gallon of Salted Brandy and was cured !

“ This poor lady became most anxious to have further particulars, and to-morrow I shall send the information; but I fear that she is in a most precarious state, as she has for a long time been vomiting blood. I wish she had earlier met with my remedy; for Brandy and Salt is always called my physic, at home.”

SICKNESS AT STOMACH.

Salted Brandy will be attended with very good effect in cases of nausea or disordered stomach; and might, therefore, prove highly beneficial to pregnant women, who are generally troubled in the above manner during some, or the greater part, of the period of gestation. I know of its speedy effect in removing nausea; but as this is a *nauseous* subject, I shall not enter into any detail of cases, nor offer any further remarks on it, except to suggest the possibility (can I venture to add the probability?) of this preparation being of service to the patient seized with *Sea-sickness* !

Some time subsequently to the appearance of my Treatise on Salted Brandy in 1841, I met with a lady from Antigua, who told me that she thought she should have died from sea-sickness,

when a lady, a fellow passenger, recommended her to try Salted Brandy for her sickness. She willingly complied, and was very soon completely relieved.

SCROFULA.

An excellent young lady from Brighton, to whom I was introduced in the year 1847, at the house of a common friend, gave me a very interesting account of the efficacy of Salted Brandy in scrofula. Some time afterwards I wrote to request her to favour me with a written statement respecting the cures which she had reported as effected by means of Salted Brandy; and, after a long delay, she thus replied:—

“ My dear Sir,—I am very sorry that your request should have been complied with so tardily; but the cause of my delay was my desire to obtain further information about the young man whose case I mentioned. I hope the enclosed cases may prove satisfactory, inasmuch as they will serve to confirm you in your previous estimate of the virtues of Salted Brandy.

“ Mrs H. desires her kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Fenton, in which I beg to unite, and remain, my dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

“ SARAH L. C.”

The following are the cases of scrofula, in the cure of which Salted Brandy proved efficacious:—

“ A young man about 30 years of age, whose throat was so very much diseased with scrofula that he could hardly swallow sufficient food to preserve life, and was, to all appearance, hastening to his end by a rapid decline, (his bed-side being often watched by friends, thinking that every moment would be his last,) was advised to try Salted Brandy, when all other remedies had proved of no avail. He did so, and soon found it of great service, as it healed the wounds in the throat, which had been of so severe a nature, that on his taking arrowroot, or any liquid, the greater part escaped through his nostrils. He is now so far recovered as to be able to eat his food slowly with comfort, and occasionally has recourse to Salted Brandy when his throat requires it. He is now able to follow the occupation of a carrier to a town about twelve miles from the village where he resides.”

“ Another case was that of a boy about seven years, who was very much afflicted with scrofula. In several parts of his body there were large wounds of so serious a character as to prevent his attendance at School about quarter of a mile distant from his home. His mother was recommended to use Salted Brandy, and she soon found the benefit

from it. The boy recovered rapidly, and seems to be healthy, although the writer has not heard of late from his parent.

A highly respectable and much esteemed friend communicated to me the efficacy of Salted Brandy in this disease. "We gave," says he, "the remains of a bottle of this mixture to a poor woman labouring under scrofulous affections, last spring. She is perfectly cured."

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

A gentleman having told me of an instance of the efficacy of Salted Brandy, in a case of the above description, I wrote to the mother of the patient, and I received the annexed reply :—

To the REV. SAMUEL FENTON.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to the efficacy of Salted Brandy, and confirming the statement made by Mr. J— W—.

"My little daughter's case was considered hopeless by our physician, an eminent medical man, who certainly used all the means in his power; but it is our firm persuasion that had it not been for Brandy and Salt, we should have lost her. The Doctor considered her restoration to health and sense a miracle—a resurrection."

BRONCHITIS.

In the same letter the lady writes :—

"Only last winter we had a baby in bronchitis, a very dangerous case indeed, completely restored by its use, through God's good providence; and several similar cases we have been able to avert by applying it in the early stage of the disease. We consider it an invaluable remedy, and particularly for chest complaints, and would on no account be without it."

FISTULA IN ANO.

Some fourteen years ago, I had recommended the use of Salted Brandy to a friend who complained of being out of order. He subsequently wrote to me for a copy of my Treatise, which I accordingly sent him. About two or three months afterwards, I accidentally met him in Liverpool, when he acknowledged how greatly he was indebted to me for having induced him to take Salted Brandy; "for," said he, "I am almost a new man." Having then observed that I had never thought of enquiring into his ailments, he told me that what he laboured under was constipation, which had produced a fistula; that he had consulted two surgeons respecting its removal, that one seemed to hesitate to perform an operation, but that he was on his way, the afternoon I met him, to the other

gentleman, to undergo the operation. On hearing this, I said that, if he reposed any confidence in me, he would not undergo the contemplated operation, but go home, and that I would write to him by that night's post. He was persuaded to comply with my advice. I wrote to him according to my promise, and gave him directions for the occasion ; and he was cured of the fistula by injections of Salted Brandy up the rectum ; and he is still alive, and is, for all I know to the contrary, in the enjoyment of good health.

DIPHTHERIA.

A brother clergyman informed me that he had seen a report in some newspaper that a French medical gentleman had discovered a specific for the cure of diphtheria ; and that it was nothing more or less than Salted Brandy used as a gargle. The clergyman also told me of a decided case of diphtheria, in his own neighbourhood, which had been cured by means of Salted Brandy used as above described.

Deeming the detail of the foregoing cases, in which the virtues of Salted Brandy have been tested and found efficacious, quite sufficient to entitle it to general respect and confidence, I shall proceed to offer a few observations on the probability of its use being attended with success in certain diseases and complaints which I shall name ; but for the cure of which I have neither had an opportunity of prescribing it, nor have I heard of any friend who has recommended, or of any patient who has taken or applied it ; and these remarks will, I trust, throw so much light on the subject as will enable those who may peruse and duly consider them to perceive the applicability of this remedy to diseases which I have omitted mentioning, for the reasons I have already assigned, and owing to my desire to be as brief as possible.

No opportunity has been presented to me of prescribing Salted Brandy for the destruction of *worms*, or for the cure of *itch*, *scarlet* and *typhus fever*, *blotched face*, *scurvy*, *the measles*, *small-pox*, *croup*, *whooping-cough*, *ague*, *hickups*, *head-ache*, *deafness*, *ear-ache*, *tic-doloreux*, *inflammation of the kidneys*, and for affording relief in the *gravel*, &c.

If we consider the character of each of the above maladies in connection with what has been said by me, in order to account for the universality of the effects of Salted Brandy, I think that

from this view will be derived a well-founded confidence as to the probability of its proving a remedy for them.

With regard to *worms*, it is a well known fact that there is nothing capable of being taken into the stomach, without fear of injury, which will destroy terrene animalculæ, among which I rank worms, more effectually than *salt*; and that this article, in a state of solution, is recommended by medical men for the destruction and expulsion of worms infesting the human body; therefore, Salted Brandy will prove their destruction and be a far better remedy than common salt in solution, because of its other valuable properties, whereby it will, while it destroys the worms, at the same time repair the injuries which their existence may have inflicted on the constitution; I would here observe, that in the case of the patient being troubled with worms, or labouring under *atrophy*, (which is the general wasting away of the body, and is, probably, in most young persons suffering from it, caused by the existence of worms,) the best method, perhaps, of administering this medicine would be to shake up the bottle containing the ingredients composing the preparation, and so to give some portion of the undissolved Salt with the Salted Brandy.

The *itch*, whether proceeding from a corrupt state of the blood, or occasioned by those very diminutive animalculæ which may be discerned by the aid of the microscope in the acrid fluid contained in the pustules, is likely to be cured by Salted Brandy, which I have attempted to prove a destroyer of animalculæ, and I know to be a purifier of the blood.

Scarlet fever, of whatever kind and by whatever cause produced, may be considered nothing more than a highly corrupt and inflamed state of the blood. The typhus, though differing in some particulars from, of a more malignant nature and more nearly allied to the highest kind of infectious disease than, the scarlet fever, may be similarly characterized; and consequently the cure of the above fevers, by Salted Brandy, is very probable, from the circumstance of the powerful effects which that medicine has in purifying the blood, subduing inflammation, and preventing putridity: and I believe that all other kinds of fever, from the plague, which may be denominated the lion, down to the too little heeded cold, which I would call the domestic cat, of fevers, are likely to be cured by the due exhibition of Salted Brandy. This mode of reasoning

appears to me to be in a great measure applicable to the gout, which is generally produced by an impure state of the blood, and is attended with most intense inflammation, which is the cause of the excruciating pain endured by the patient when labouring under this disease; which, though a very troublesome one, does, perhaps, make some compensation for the penalties it inflicts by proclaiming to the world that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the person visited by it has been living like a gentleman—or, in more intelligible language, has been faring “sumptuously every day!”

No very deep consideration will be requisite in order to perceive the superior efficacy of Salted Brandy in fevers over the usual method of treating them; which is first to cause an emetic, then to administer purgatives, and I know not what besides; the consequence of which turning of a man inside out is to reduce him to such a degree of depression and debility as to leave it often doubtful, in the event of the patient's death, whether the fever or the mode of treating it was the cause of his dissolution. The Salted Brandy appears to have this advantage over the generally received practice as to fevers, that, while it is calculated to produce the same effects as the emetics and purgatives, it does not in the least weaken the body or depress the animal spirits; but, on the contrary, tends to strengthen the one and to exhilarate the other.

Blotched face, scurvy, the measles, small-pox, croup, whooping-cough, ague, hickups, head-ache, ear-ache, tic-doloreux, and the affection of the kidneys, &c., appear to be individually characterized, in a greater or less degree, by either an impure and inflamed state of the blood, or by the weakness of the digestive powers, or by nervous irritation and debility; and as Salted Brandy has a powerful effect in purifying the blood, in restoring the tone of the stomach, in allaying inflammation, and strengthening the nerves, we may presume that its use in the above diseases would be attended with generally beneficial results.

I feel considerable confidence as to the probable efficacy of Salted Brandy for the cure of deafness; such, I mean, as does not arise from any defect in the formation of the acoustic organs. The causes of deafness are, generally, inflammation, ulceration, indurated wax, or debility or paralyzation of the nerves of the ear; and, therefore, from what I have said of the effects of Salted Brandy

in the preceding pages, I think it might prove a remedy for deafness. Farther on, I shall give my ideas as to the mode in which I conceive it should be applied in this disease, as well as in every other wherein particular directions seem to be required.

I have also a strong impression as to the probability of the preparation under review proving of great service in cases of cramp and locked-jaw, as well as of persons affected by prussic acid and other poisons, including the saliva of rabid animals, such as cats, dogs, &c., because of its efficacy in allaying nervous irritation and relieving spasmodic affections, of its exciting the most excruciating pain on its being first applied to a raw wound, and of its counter-acting the effects of cold. Locked-jaw is frequently caused by the laceration of some nerve or nerves, and, as instances have occurred wherein counter-irritation has succeeded in unlocking the jaws, it appears to me probable that the application of Salted Brandy to a new wound might, by creating, in the first place, intense irritation, and, in the second, by subsequently allaying it, be productive of the happiest results in the above most distressing attacks by which the human frame is liable to be assailed.

This remedy never acts, so far as my experience has extended, as a purgative, except in cases of the constitution being quite worn out, and then its so acting will generally be found a sure indication that the end of the patient's life is approaching. If, therefore, it should ever act as a *violent* purgative, I would recommend that its use, for the reason I have assigned, be instantly discontinued.* As, therefore, it does not, in ordinary cases, act as an aperient, (though on the other hand I am of opinion that it does not produce consti-

* Subsequently to my having written the above, a very extraordinary case of the efficacy of Salted Brandy has been brought under my notice; and as it has a bearing upon the remarks I have made with reference to the purgative effects of this medicine, I shall proceed to state it.

A lady, who had been labouring under a complication of disorders for twelve or fourteen years, and had availed herself of the skill of the best medical men she could hear of, was lately recommended to take Salted Brandy. For about three days from her having commenced taking it, she was violently purged; but afterwards this effect ceased, and though she used the medicine only three weeks, and that irregularly, her general health was very decidedly improved. From the foregoing case, therefore, I am induced to recommend that patients be not alarmed should this medicine at first act as a violent aperient, and that they should persevere in using it, unless, after the lapse of three or four days, they should find no cessation or abatement in its purgative operation.

pation,) the administration of laxatives will be necessary in every instance of the bowels being confined ; and in fevers it will be advisable to keep them tolerably free ; but this course will not at all interfere with the taking of Salted Brandy.

In concluding this part of my subject, I would express a hope that ere long some medical man of enlarged views, of kind and candid disposition, and possessing sufficient moral courage and elevation of mind as to soar above the current of vulgar prejudices and to burst the bonds of professional thraldom and timidity, and of such eminent attainments as to lead public opinion, will deign to subject Salted Brandy to the severest test, by a long course of various experiments, and will then be so generous as to afford the world the benefit of his experience and opinion.

I also deem it right to offer a few remarks, by way of explanation, as to my having said that I considered Salted Brandy as coming nearer to a panacæan remedy than any other hitherto asserting such a pretension. The literal meaning of a panacæa is such a remedy as will infallibly cure every disease or injury by which the human frame is liable to be assailed. In this sense of the above word, there never was, and I think I may venture to say there never will be, such a medicine of *man's* invention, owing to the variety of constitutions, habits, and other innumerable circumstances which render the same disease or injury more or less easy of cure, or absolutely incurable in different subjects, and especially because mortality is entailed on man ; but, if the term in question be taken to mean a remedy more general, applicable, safe, and efficacious than any other at present in existence, I believe that I may assert, without fear of refutation, that no other medicine now known in the world can be put in competition with Salted Brandy.

I shall now proceed to execute the last thing I proposed, namely, to furnish particular directions as to the method of preparing and using the remedy of which I have been treating, and such further observations as may appear to be required.

Mr. Lee's directions on the subject of the method of making the remedy are so truly empirical and scientific that I shall quote them for the reader's illumination :—“ Fill a bottle,” says he, “ three quarters full with Brandy, after which add as much Salt

as will fill the bottle for corking ; shake *it*" (I presume that he means not the bottle but the ingredients in it) "together, ten minutes ; let the Salt settle to the bottom." Then, again, he says, "more" Brandy "may be added to the Salt, and shook up ten minutes, as before." For the reason why the bottle should be "three quarters full," instead of one-quarter or half full, or why as much Salt is to be put into it as will "fill the bottle for corking," or why five would not do as well as "ten minutes" shaking, why the word "shook" should be used instead of *shaken*, I must refer the reader to Mr. Lee, who may, perhaps, deign to let him into the knowledge of these mystical points, should he be desirous to have them explained. He need not, however, resort to the above source of information, as I can assure him that a bottle one-quarter or half will do equally as well as one "three-quarters full," and that so much Salt as will "fill it for corking" need not be put into it, and that, so far from there being any necessity for shaking the ingredients for ten or five minutes, they will not require to be shaken above *one* minute in order to make the preparation, (unless the person making it shall want exercise,) on the same principle that tea, after the sugar has been put into it, need not be stirred for ten or five minutes, or for one minute, for the purpose of diffusing the sugar through the liquid. In order, therefore, to remove all mysticism and obscurity from the

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE PREPARATION,

let it be observed that any quantity of *the best French* Brandy may be taken for the purpose, and any quantity you please of Salt, which will not absorb all the Brandy, but yet will be more than the liquor will take up or hold in solution. If any of the Salt remain undissolved, then it is evident that the Brandy has taken up as much of the Salt as it will contain ; if no Salt appear at the bottom of the bottle after the ingredients have been allowed to be in each other's company for half-an-hour, then more Salt must be added. If, however, the Salt be added in the proportion of three ounces to a pint of Brandy, you cannot fail to make the preparation properly ; but the best *French* (not what is called *English*, or patent *English*) Brandy must be procured for the purpose ; and though the remedy may be made with common Salt, yet I would recommend the use of the Crystallized, or Bay Salt, as it is called, which

may be obtained at any druggist's, and may be put into the Brandy in its natural state ; as there will not be the least necessity nor will there be any advantage of reducing it to powder. I have made no nice experiments in order to ascertain the precise period of time required for the complete impregnation of the Brandy; nevertheless, I can state with certainty, that the preparation will be fit for use, after the ingredients shall have remained together for the space of an hour.

The following directions for making and using Salted Brandy being more simple and condensed, I have considered it advisable to add to what precedes :—

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND USING SALTED BRANDY.

Procure a pint of the best *pale* Cognac (Coniac) Brandy, and put into it an ordinary teacupful of *Bay* Salt, which can be obtained of any druggist.

In one hour's time after the ingredients shall have been shaken up together, the Brandy will be fully impregnated with the Salt, (though all the Salt may not be dissolved, and will, consequently, be seen at the bottom of the bottle,) and will be fit for use.

During the first week, let the dose be a teaspoonful, mixed with the same quantity of *hot* water. During the second week, two teaspoonfuls, in the same quantity of *hot* water, are to be taken for a dose; and during the third week, let the dose be a large tablespoonful, in the same quantity of hot water; and afterwards, for the space of three more weeks, let the dose consist of two tablespoonfuls, in the same quantity of *hot* water.

This medicine, for the first three weeks, is to be taken *three* times a day, viz., the first dose in the middle of breakfast, the second immediately after dinner, and the third dose just before retiring for the night. This last direction reminds me to mention that Salted Brandy is an excellent opiate. Opium generally leaves the nerves in a worse condition than it found them; but Salted Brandy leaves them better than it found them, as it soothes and strengthens them.

When Salted Brandy is to be applied *outwardly* to any *bruise, sprain, wound, ulcer*, or to any part affected, or as an injection and a gargle, no water is to be mixed with it.

Let it be observed that in the case of a boil, the application of Salted Brandy will be of no service, until the sack containing the matter shall have been effectually opened by the operation of the lancet. This done, the therapeutic power of the Salted Brandy will be evidenced by the speedy cure of the abscess.

Having spoken of the way in which to make, I proceed to the giving of

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE IT.

Particular care should be taken that the salted liquor be used as free as possible from any undissolved particles of Salt, (especially when it is intended for *external* application) except in certain cases which I shall specify ; and, with a view to its being so used, I would recommend that *two* bottles be put in commission. In one, which, for distinction sake, I shall call the *kive*, let the ingredients be mixed ; and in the other, which may be denominated the *cooler*, let the impregnated liquor, after having been drawn off quite clear from the *kive*-bottle, be preserved for use ; and as often as this course shall be pursued, let fresh Brandy be put into the *kive*, in order to its being well impregnated there until it may be wanted. This method may be safely adopted ; because the brandy will, in the prescribed time, take up as much of the Salt as it is capable of holding in solution, and this quantity it will retain, though drawn off from the Salt undissolved in the *kive*. This preparation is so universally serviceable that no family ought to be without it.

The quantity for internal use is a little more than an ounce, or two table-spoonfuls, in an equal quantity of *hot* water. It will always be desirable to dilute the dose of Salted Brandy with *hot* water ; for that alone, taken into a disordered stomach, will tend to correct the acrid condition of the bile. As I have known instances wherein the patient's stomach was not equal to the whole dose, I would observe, that there are two ways of accommodation open to choice ; of which the one is, to take a less quantity of the salted spirit than the entire dose, in an equal quantity of water, the other is to retain the prescribed dose, and to double the quantity of water ; or another method may be adopted, which is, to take one-half of the dose in the morning, and the other the last thing at night. Should there be an instance which the above arrangement will not please, I would recommend the patient to commence with very small doses,

and to increase the quantity in proportion as the stomach may be found willing to entertain this new medicinal visitant. In general, however, invalids are able to take this remedy in the prescribed quantity. To children, the half-dose is to be administered.

I would prepare the patient to expect to feel a slightly intoxicating effect on commencing a course of this medicine; but this will not be experienced after seven or eight doses have been taken—and should it act as an emetic, which I have known it produce in some instances, no unpleasant consequences need be apprehended, as the sickness will not be of long continuance. Let it be particularly remembered that, when Salted Brandy is used in cases of atrophy (see page 37) and worms, or as injections and gargles, it is *not* to be diluted; nor when it is applied externally in any case, whether of open sore, bruise, or cutaneous disease or eruption, &c.

In applying this remedy for the cure of open sores, I would advise that the sore be first washed clean with the preparation, and that a piece of lint or *coarse* brown paper, saturated with the salted liquor, be put on the part affected, and be wetted, while in that position, with the embrocation, as often as it shall be found dry. The wound or sore may exhibit a considerable degree of inflammation, and the patient will experience a good deal of pain, on his first applying the salted liquor; but let him not be at all alarmed or discouraged; for after a few applications the pain will cease, the inflammation subside, and the sore will gradually progress towards convalescence.

In cases of rheumatism, tic-doloreux, paralysis, tooth-ache, sprains, and of pain affecting any part where the skin is entire, the remedy should be well rubbed in with the hand. In gout, however, as the patient may not be able to bear this, or in cases where the pain is very acute, let a piece of lint or *coarse* brown paper well saturated with the preparation be applied to the part affected, and kept constantly moist with it.

In paralysis, tendency of blood to the head, in fever, and trismus, the embrocation of the crown, the back, and both sides of the neck, as well as the whole extent of the spine, may be attended with beneficial results. It may be advisable, till symptoms of improvement in the above cases shall appear, to keep the specified part constantly wet with the preparation.

In the application of this remedy for the cure of the ear-ache and of deafness, let that side of the neck next to, and the whole of the surface about, the affected ear be well rubbed with the preparation, and let a drop or two of it (made warm) descend into the ear, the patient reclining on his side, having his head a little raised from the horizontal position of the body.

In ague, I would recommend the full dose to be given (in addition to what the patient is regularly to take morning and evening) about five or ten minutes before the fit is expected to recur.

After what has been offered above, as to the method of using this remedy, I think it will be unnecessary to multiply directions. I have either heard or somewhere read that Lord Nelson used to conclude his instructions as to the most efficient mode of engaging the enemy, by observing that, if a captain could get close along side of his enemy's ship, and so engage, he could not possibly do wrong ; and so I shall conclude my directions about the way of using Salted Brandy, by saying that the patient, who shall take it internally, and at the same time keep applying it externally to the part affected, or felt to be the seat of pain, cannot fail to follow a right course. Should enquiry be made as to the utility of taking this remedy internally, while it is being externally applied, I would answer it by observing, that I consider that there subsists a connection, and frequently a very close one, between the disease or injury on the outside with what is on the inside of the body ; for instance, in the case of an eruption, I think it may be ascribed either to indigestion, or to obstructed perspiration, or to a vitiated state of the bile or the blood, as its cause ; for not to connect, in this or in some similar way, the disease outwardly visible with the source whence it proceeds, would be as absurd as to suppose that, when the boiling lava is seen making its ravages on the sides of Vesuvius or Etna, no connection existed between it and the internally indigestible and excited state of the mountain. A somewhat like method of reasoning may apply to the case of wounds and other injuries produced by external causes — for though they have no connection as to their origin with the inside of the body, nevertheless its internal condition is of material importance ; for, if it be good, it will accelerate, or, if it be bad, it will retard, the progress of their cure.

It may be also well to observe, that the skin in the interior of the body, which I believe is called *mucous membrane*, is a continuation of the skin covering the exterior surface of the body.

This remark reminds me that this is the proper place for the insertion of some observations respecting health.

Good health is the greatest of earthly blessings ; for without it there can be no enjoyment, and man is rendered incapable of promoting the welfare of society.

Ill health, in a great majority of instances, owes its origin to a want of cleanliness, or of temperance in eating, drinking, and sleeping, and of proper exercise.

Medical men and others have written a great deal respecting the means of preserving health, when in a sound state, and of recovering it from the effects of disease ; but what they have written is so voluminous, though excellent, that those in the enjoyment of good health will not be at the trouble of perusing their works, and invalids possess not sufficient energy to do so ; therefore, what is desirable on the subject in question, is something short, free from numerous directions, and embodying such recommendations, as persons of every grade of society, if they have the will, are perfectly able to adopt.

CLEANLINESS.

In order to preserve health, and also to restore it when impaired, personal cleanliness is of the greatest importance. The impression too generally prevails, that personal uncleanness is to be found only amongst workpeople ; but this is a complete delusion ; for too many among the educated classes of society are not half washed ! My olfactory nerves, from, alas, frequent experience, can bear unquestionable testimony to the truth of the above assertion.*

* In classical authors, we meet with mention of people called Locri Ozolæ, or the *Frowsy Locrians* ! In Lempriere's Classical Dictionary the following account of them may be seen :—

“ Ozolæ or Ozoli, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Ætolia. They received their name from the *bad stench* (*οὐεν*) of their bodies ! The name of Ozoli on account of its indelicate signification, highly displeased the inhabitants, and they soon exchanged it, for that of Ætolians.”

These Locrians do not appear to have become extinct, as there are many who, so far as their *savour* is concerned, may be considered their lineal descendants !

Mr. Wilson, in his most able and interesting Treatise on the human skin, informs us that, in every square inch of the surface of our bodies, there are no fewer than *four thousand* pores ! Imagine these hermetically sealed with a kind of wax, composed of dirt and perspiration ; and it may be easily conceived how injurious must be the result to both the health and the constitution. Private carriages are constantly washed, and freed from dust ; and the horses which draw them are well curried ; but many of those conveyed in them, are not, perhaps, half so clean and sweet in their persons (whatever their habiliments may be) as the vehicles themselves, or the beasts in the harness !

It appears to me that the various ablutions, prescribed by Almighty God to be practised by the Israelites, were designed as a sanatory regulation, and also as suggestive of moral purity. I can believe that an individual, who is morally impure, may, at the same time, be personally clean ; but I cannot conceive a truly religious character personally filthy.

The entire person ought to be washed every morning. Some think that this is attained by a plunge into a bath, and by *exsiccation* afterwards with a rough towel ; but this mode of ablution will not effect a thorough purification of the skin.

The following directions (in accordance with which has been my invariable practice from my boyhood to the present time, my 69th year) will be found, if perseveringly pursued, very conducive to personal comfort, the promotion and preservation of health, and also to its recovery after illness.

Before I proceed to describe the process of such ablution, as will ensure a clean skin, be it remembered, as a general rule, that soap is always to be used in washing the face, neck, feet, and the angle at the centre of the body, with the organs therein contained.

On rising from bed put on warm slippers ; then proceed to comb and brush the hair. This operation performed, furl up the right sleeve of the night dress, tucking up the body of it, and confining it by the left arm pressed against the side of the person ; then taking in the left hand the basin, (a small light one for the purpose) with about a pint of water in it, and the soap in the other, wash, with the right hand, the angle and its appurtenances already designated, and well rub and dry them : then, having filled the large basin half full, and thrown off the night-dress, make a corner of the

towel very wet, place it on the palm of the left hand and well soap it; then, transferring it to the palm of the right hand, commence washing the face, neck, and ears; then dip and wash out the soap from the aforesaid corner of the towel, and with it, made again very wet, go over, a second time, the parts specified; afterwards, dip it again in the water, and, squeezing it dry, apply it to the parts already washed; and then, with another towel, stoutly rub and thoroughly dry them.

The next portions of the body to be washed, are the trunk down to the hips, the arms, and especially the *arm-pits*, with the towel, used as before described, but *without** soap. Take the towel, made very wet, on the palm of the right hand, and wash the chest, left side of the trunk, and left arm; then, transferring the towel corner to the left hand, wash the other side of the trunk and right arm, (the arm-pits being included in the foregoing operations,) and these parts, namely, trunk, arms, and arm-pits, well washed; traversed again with the towel corner, squeezed dry, and afterwards stoutly rubbed and thoroughly dried, proceed according to the same directions to wash the legs from the hips down to the ankles; and these well washed, rubbed, and dried, wash the back and loins with the wet corner of the towel, thrown first over one shoulder (the ends held by the right and left hand) and drawn obliquely up and down several times, and then over the other shoulder, agitated in like manner, and drawing the wet part of the towel backward and forward several times, transversely across the loins, then effectually rub and dry, and put on the shirt; turn up the sleeves above the elbows, (in doing so the wrist-bands will not be crushed,) and there confine them with elastic ring bands. This done, put the basin on the floor, sit down on a chair, and begin washing the feet; first one, and then the other, with the hands well soaped; and these rubbed and dried, dress, and complete whatever else may be required, such as shaving, brushing the teeth, adjusting the hair, and washing the hands, and the nostrils by the agency of the fingers. While this operation of ablution is proceeding, mental prayer may be

* Though I recommend the trunk and legs down to the ankles to be well washed every morning, I do not think that this ablution need be accompanied with soap oftener than twice a week; but I do not forbid the more frequent use of soap to these parts.

offered up for the blessing of spiritual purity, in the language of the Psalmist :—" Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin :" " Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow ;" and for the purifying effects of that fountain, " opened for sin and uncleanness to the house of David, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem ;" and the recollection may be profitable, that " clean hands and a pure heart " are greatly to be desired, and that " he who is washed, as to his feet, (figuratively the affections which the pious Hall, Bishop of Norwich, says are the feet of the soul, and always liable to be soiled in this filthy world,) is clean every whit ;" as He said whose word is infallible.

The foregoing process, though it may by the description appear tedious, need not occupy much more than twenty minutes' time. This exclusively refers to the washing of the face, neck, trunk, back, loins and extremities ; but one hour is ample time for the performance of all that I consider necessary to be done, from the moment the bed is left, to the period of quitting the bedroom, which, leave in a state of neatness, following our Saviour's example ; for when He left the chamber where He had slept, we find it left neat and orderly ; as is evident from the following quotation :—

" Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie, and the napkin, that was about His head, not lying with linen clothes, but *wrapped* together in a *place by itself!*"

Here I cannot refrain from remarking that, if Holy Scripture be attentively considered, therein will be found hints for three very essential social *nesses*, viz., cleanliness, neatness, and politeness.

Let any one make trial, for the term of a month, of what I have described and cordially recommend, and the comfort experienced will be such as to prevent the relinquishment of the practice ; for it will become a habit, which is, according to the proverb, second nature.

The water for washing with may be cold, hot, or tepid, according to the constitution, health, or feelings. To persons possessing a strong constitution and sound health, I would recommend cold water, with which, though I wash from head to foot throughout the year, even when there is a severe frost, I feel no chill, but a pleasant glow. Another advantage, connected

with the foregoing process of ablution, is the vast amount of friction bestowed on the skin, than which nothing is more beneficial.

EATING.

With regard to eating, intended only for the support of the body, endeavour to observe, as a general rule, that the appetite should never be satisfied to repletion ; and that upon finding any food to disagree with the stomach, to avoid that for the future, as you would avoid so much poison.

DRINK.

Let the beverage be pure water, and no stronger liquid, unless *medically* prescribed.

I have been a water-drinker, though not a total abstainer, from my earliest years. All the time of my undergraduatecy at Oxford, I tasted no beverage stronger than water, except when the Lord's Supper was celebrated ; but of late I am become, not by having taken any pledge but of my own free will, a rigid total abstainer.

The older I grow, the more am I convinced that water is the best and the only absolutely necessary beverage ; and, I think, it cannot be shewn, from the account given in Holy Scripture of the creation, that God provided any other liquids for man and beast, except water and milk ; and what an incalculable benefit it would be to the world, if no stronger beverages were used, except as medicines. Solomon says, "that God made man upright ; but they have sought out many inventions ;" and the intoxicating drinks are among the inventions which fallen man has sought out ; for I maintain that his Creator never found out alcoholic drinks for him ; but, as God in mercy brings good out of man's evil, so alcoholic liquid becomes serviceable to man, when used in combination with other materials, *only for medicinal* purposes : and thus Brandy combined with Salt becomes of great service to human beings, as the foregoing facts which I have detailed most abundantly prove. The ardent spirit *thus used* will be productive of no injury ; but when it is taken separate from the Salt, and so *abused*, the consequences to the individuals thus abusing, and to society in general, are highly injurious, and, in not a few instances, frightfully disastrous !

SLEEP.

God has ordained the night for man to be refreshed with "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," ("for they that sleep, sleep in the night,") and I, therefore, strongly disapprove of turning night into day and day into night, and thus inverting the order established by Providence: but I highly recommend that the well-known proverbial couplet,

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Will make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,"

be generally observed. Retiring to rest at almost midnight is very injurious. Two hours' sleep before midnight is preferable to four or five hours' sleep after twelve o'clock, at which hour a chill occurs, and prevents sleep; for there can be no sound sleep except the body be comfortably warm. But, though I would dissuade from retiring late to rest, and with a full stomach, I prescribe *early* rising as conducive to mind, body, health, and longevity. A physician told me, many years ago, that in almost every instance of his having met with persons who had attained to a great age, he invariably found that they had been *early risers*.

The constitution sustains a double injury, when the order of nature is inverted with respect to sleep; because those who go late to bed are generally late in rising in the morning. Thus the body is deprived of necessary rest, and macerated by unsound dreamy sleep in the morning, through exhaustion.

Though the medicine in question has been so eulogized and so strongly recommended in the preceding pages, which commendation is, I sincerely believe, nothing more than it deserves, I would caution invalids against forming too extravagant notions respecting it; as if its sanative virtues were miraculous, and so instantly to be experienced; because such sanguine and unreasonable expectations will be the means of making them impatient, should they not find immediate benefit from its use, of preventing them from giving it a fair trial, and of creating a prejudice in themselves and others against it: it must, therefore, be perseveringly used, and the patient should continue a course of it for three weeks or a month ere he should allow himself to despair of its ability to do him good; but not even at the expiration of the

above period ought he, I think, to despair, though he should experience no benefit; because I knew of an invalid whose un-wearied use of it for upwards of three months was rewarded by its proving the means of perfectly curing him of the disorder under which he had long been labouring.

Should the reader ask the question why I have not produced a greater variety of or rather all possible cases of disease, seeing I have so strongly expressed my opinion in favour of the universal efficacy of the remedial powers of Salted Brandy, my reply would consist in assigning reasons for my having brought forward so comparatively few instances of diseases, having been beneficially affected by it; and I therefore consider it advisable to do so here by way of anticipation.

There are many diseases which I might have specified and spoken of as likely to be successfully treated by the administration of the medicine under review; but I refrained from doing this, because the present work was never intended, is not, and has no pretension to be, a professional Treatise: besides, had I allowed the idea of endeavouring to shew the probability of this preparation proving a remedy for the whole cohort of disorders, to enter into the design of this publication, that design would have been completely frustrated, and this pamphlet would have lost the elegance of its present slender form in the corpulency of a thick and unwieldy volume. The knowledge of the efficacy of Salted Brandy, which I conceive is now only in its infancy, will, I am satisfied, go on increasing until it shall attain the age of maturity. At that period, I shall expect that some one will, professionally, direct the attention of the public to the subject I am treating, and then its bearing on diseases which I have omitted to mention in connection with it, will most probably be fully and satisfactorily developed. Being convinced, on the one hand, of the very general efficacy of Salted Brandy, and considering how easily and expeditiously it can be prepared, and what a desirable remedy it might be for the poor, (whose means will but seldom admit of their procuring the assistance of a regularly educated medical man,) and on the other hand, that the works published by others on this subject were too dear (except as I have before observed, in their abridged forms,) for a very extended circulation, and too extravagant in their statements to inspire confidence in what they recommended, my object in the

present undertaking was to afford as much (if not more diffuse and particular, yet certainly more temperate) information, for * one-fourth part of the price of Mr. Lee's entire work, concerning this medicine.

In the present age, enquiry and refinement, by being carried beyond their due limits, very often terminate in scepticism. Facts are not considered satisfactory, and so are treated as unworthy of belief, unless the party, by whom they are produced, in order to corroborate his positions, is prepared to explain their nature, and the particular mode of their operation ; but the persons requiring that everything should be made comprehensible to their reason ere they will be persuaded to believe it, act as if they were devoid of that faculty which they so much abuse by their over-exalting it ; for how numerous are the most common facts which no man in his sound senses ever dreams of doubting, though he is totally unable to explain their nature. The foregoing remarks seem to me applicable to the fact of the efficacious effect of Salted Brandy, there being persons to be met with, who, because the precise way in which that remedy acts on the constitution cannot perhaps be explained, will both refuse to use it, and will continue sceptical as to its having produced the beneficial effects which have been authentically reported. The only remedy I can prescribe for the cure of these incredulous people is, to recommend their adoption of St. Paul's advice, namely, to "prove all things"—with regard to Salted Brandy, which if they will (and without any hazard they can) do, then I think they will entertain a more favourable opinion of its virtues, and that this will be the result of fair experiment of this medicine, in a large majority of instances, which ought, in my opinion, to be the criterion. Though I profess myself quite unable to give the history of its chemical operation, I am, notwithstanding, certain of the effects it has produced, which I consider the principal matter to be ascertained ; and I must not forget to state, that I decidedly disapprove of the internal use of ardent spirits, either neat or diluted, and especially of Brandy, because so generally recommended and used as a fashionable tonic, except after it has been impregnated with Salt.

Medical men, with whom I have conversed on the subject of Salted Brandy, have asked me to describe its *modus operandi*. This

*This remark has reference to the price of each copy of the former edition.

I have declined from inability to do so, (although I have my own ideas as to the manner in which it operates,) but I have replied, "there are the undeniable facts resulting from, and corroborative of its efficacy ; make what you please of these stubborn things !"

These sons of *Æsculapius* recommend and administer brandy, and brandy and water, for internal use and outward application in a variety of instances, but are either so prejudiced, so sceptical, or so timid, that they will not prescribe Salted Brandy ; which I have no hesitation in asserting to be far more efficacious than brandy neat or diluted. Let them only make the experiment and publish the result, and my statements, though they may appear presumptuous and extravagant, will be found to be perfectly correct.

I am unwilling to bring this work to a termination without suggesting that Salted Brandy might be found of essential service in diseases incident to brutes.

This is a subject worthy of man's consideration, namely, a tender regard for the welfare of brutes, for which we are taught of God to have concern ; as may be collected from the Fourth Commandment of the Decalogue, from the 4th verse of the 25th chapter of Deuteronomy, and other parts of Holy Scripture, especially from the 10th verse of the 12th chapter of the Proverbs of Solomon, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast ; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

A gentleman told me that he had a greyhound which was in the distemper, and that the animal appeared so bad about nine o'clock one morning, that he did not think it would recover. It occurred to him, however, that a dose of Salted Brandy was not likely to do any harm, if it should effect no good, and so he administered it. Happening about two o'clock in the afternoon to go to see whether the dog was still alive, or had died, he was, to his great surprise, met by it in a quite convalescent and cheerful state ; and he assured me that the animal never ailed afterwards. A brother clergyman, lately resident in Barbadoes, told me that it was common in that island to drench the horses, after they had undergone great fatigue, with a hornful of Salted Rum ; which caused them to eat their food with a keen appetite. I would, therefore, strongly recommend Salted Brandy or Rum to the notice of veterinary surgeons, and to ladies, in case their cats or lap-dogs should be seized with indisposition !

A young lady from North Wales, who heard me speak of Salted Brandy as likely to be serviceable in cases where brutes were affected, told the lady, at whose house I had made her acquaintance, some time afterwards, that a cow, which had become swollen through eating clover to excess, was at her suggestion drenched with Salted Brandy, and was relieved without having recourse to the usual method of puncturing for the purpose of affording the animal relief from the tumefaction.

Salted Brandy will also effectually cure the mange.

The following are the Letters referred to in the seventh page of the Preface :—

To the Editors of the Liverpool Standard.

GENTLEMEN,—A very few hours before I left Leeds, a friend of mine, having *purchased* a pamphlet at Liverpool, the preface of which is said to be wrote by a clergyman of the Church of England, containing a statement which is quite incorrect, as I never had the honour of the inspection of the papers of any eminent French physician, or of any other medical man; neither is it an invention, but a discovery. Even he, (the clergyman,) or any other person, might have discovered it; but would they have brought it into notice, at great expense, without any remuneration, or any hope of it? I leave them to answer that question; and I should not have noticed it had he not thought proper to speak of me in allusion to my fortune, in order that he might speak of the purity of his motives. I do not understand that he gave those pamphlets away, but that they were sold; therefore profit was made of them, by publishing what of right belonged to another.

There was no necessity for this gentleman to say that the remedy was the invention of a French physician, for no person but myself had the least right to pretend that they had anything to do in its invention, composition, or discovery. They are ready enough to pretend to all the discoveries of the age, without the aid of a respectable man to so far forget the high office which he fills, as, by misrepresentation, to seek to give that to them to which they have not the least right. If to be my discovery makes it be a quack medicine, then it is a quack medicine; and on the contrary, if it saves it from that imputation by being the invention of a French physician, I beg leave to say that no one had anything to do with it but myself. It was discovered in France, at La Ferté Imbault, not by a Frenchman, but by an Englishman. I hope the British public will never lose sight of this. I am very jealous that my country should not lose the merit of this great good; and I have now a pamphlet nearly ready for publication at Leeds, as it will be

put in circulation on Monday, the 29th of June; therefore I hope that no gentleman, or any other individual, will publish any more pamphlets.

I shall feel, Gentlemen, much obliged if you would have the kindness to publish these remarks in your next issue of your valuable paper, as I think it is nothing but justice that the whole truth should be known.

I am, Gentlemen, yours sincerely,

London, June 22, 1840.

WILLIAM LEE.

[We have struck out the concluding paragraph in Mr. Lee's letter to avoid the advertisement duty.—E. L. S.]

To the Editor of the Liverpool Standard.

SIR,—In your edition of the 26th inst., I saw a letter from Mr. Lee of Leeds, in which are preferred against me the charges of misrepresentation, and of making profit "by publishing what of right belonged to another." They are of so grave a nature as imperatively to call for notice and refutation; but, ere I attempt this, allow me to remark, that in my opinion, Mr. Lee would have acted more courteously had he addressed through you a private communication to the author of the preface to his letter on Brandy and Salt, requesting my authority for the statement I made relative to the inventor of the above medicine, and seeking information as to other circumstances connected with the publication of the pamphlet in question. Had he adopted this course, and I had sent him no reply, or if my reply had failed to satisfy him, he might then, with some degree of propriety, have proceeded publicly to assail and arraign me.

I said in my preface that I was "informed" that the combination of Brandy and Salt as a medicine was the invention of a French physician. If this statement was incorrect, why did not Mr. Lee tell us in plain language that he was the inventor of this medicine in such and such a year, and detail the circumstances which led him to think of such a composition as a remedy; instead of which, he says "it is *not* an invention but a discovery;" while in another part of his letter he asserts that no one but himself had anything to do "with its *invention*," &c. Here are conflicting statements. He seems desirous of persuading the world that he is the first person who ever thought of combining Brandy and Salt as a medicine, but the fact is, that he is no more the inventor or originator of this remedy than I am. If he be the inventor, let him prove it; for until he does this, I shall let the statement in my preface remain as it is, excepting that part of it respecting his being deputed to inspect the physician's papers, because he positively says he never was commissioned to do so. The foregoing I consider quite sufficient to dispose of the charge of my having been guilty of "misrepresentation."

With regard to the next accusation of my having made profit by what of right belonged to another, Mr. Lee's reasoning is not at all conclusive. It is true the pamphlets were not *given away* by me, but were sold. Whether any profit was made by the sale I cannot tell, for I have neither heard nor enquired; but this I know, that I had neither directly nor indirectly any concern in the profit or loss of the publication under notice. My motive for writing the preface was simply this: I had heard that it was intended to throw into the form of a pamphlet Mr. Lee's letter, which had appeared in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and was expressly made a present to the public; and as I had found so much benefit in my own case from the use of Brandy and Salt, and had witnessed its efficacy in several other persons to whom I had the pleasure of recommending it, and felt most anxious that still more might be induced to give it a trial, I volunteered to write a preface, conceiving that the assertions of Mr. Lee's letter would be more readily credited if preceded by a few prefatory remarks by a clergyman who could give personal as well as other evidence, as to the medicine so highly recommended. In executing this undertaking I most gladly availed myself of the information received only a few days previously, relative to the medicine being the invention of a professional man; because I was convinced that such a statement would have considerable weight with the public. I received and I asked no remuneration whatever for my trouble; and I have taken vast pains in recommending the adoption of this remedy without any reward or hope of it. But though it be supposed that I had written the preface and tacked it on to Mr. Lee's letter from interested motives, I should not have been making profit by that which of right belonged to another; for I maintain that Mr. Lee has no right nor title to that letter in the way of *property*. He made it the property of the *public*, and as I am one of the public, I should have been justified in seeking to make profit by it. Now that he has given me the hint, I will not promise to be in future so disinterested as I have been hitherto.

The secret of Mr. Lee's present uneasiness appears to me to arise from this circumstance—he now finds that something is likely to be made by the belief that he is the inventor, and the only one who can give proper directions for the application of this medicine, and, therefore, he is anxious that no one beside himself should write on the subject; but let him not be sanguine; for he must bring forward more convincing proofs than he has hitherto adduced of his being the author of this remedy and the only one that knows how to use it, before he will succeed in persuading the public to believe according to his wishes.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR OF THE PREFACE.

LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1840.

APPENDIX.

SALTED BRANDY A MOST EFFICACIOUS TONIC.

In cases of the prostration of bodily strength, loss of appetite and of sleep, consequent upon recovery from a fever, or from any other debilitating illness, Salted Brandy will be found one of the most effectual tonics, as I can shew by several instances ; of one only of which, however, I deem it necessary to furnish the following detail.

A young man had been confined to his bed during twenty two weeks by a rheumatic fever, of which when cured, he was, as may be easily imagined, in a very weak state. The best means, which could be thought of, were used for the restoration of his strength ; but as, after a long trial, they proved ineffectual, their administration was discontinued. At this juncture, I accidentally met the clergyman who visited the patient, and was known to me. He informed me of the invalid's condition, and observed that, if I thought I could effect any good in the case by Salted Brandy, an opportunity was afforded me to make an experiment, as the individual in question was no longer under medical treatment. In consequence of this information, I called on the invalid, who told me that he was so weak as to be unable to sit upright in bed, and besides was suffering from loss of appetite and want of sleep. After I had had some conversation with him, he was persuaded to take the Salted Brandy, three times a day ; and the happy result was, that, in the course of three days, his appetite was completely restored, and he enjoyed sound sleep ; in nine days, he gained sufficient strength to leave his bed and walk into the drawing-room, which was on the same floor as was the bed-room, and at the end of a month, he was convalescent and able to go out of doors !

Invalids, who have recourse to Salted Brandy for the removal of their ailments, are recommended to give it a fair trial by taking it daily, in the prescribed doses, during a month or six weeks ; and not even then, after the expiration of those periods, to despair of its efficacy ; because persons, who have thus acted, have eventually been benefited.

